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## NOTES ON THE OLDER CHURCHES

IN THE

### FOUR WELSH DIOCESES.

BY THE LATE SIR STEPHEN R. GLYNNE, BART.

(Continued from p. 109.)

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#### DIOCESE OF BANGOR.

##### CARNARVONSHIRE.

##### ABER (ST. BODFAN).

THIS church has a modern west tower, a nave, south transept, and chancel. There is not much that is remarkable in it. The windows are chiefly square-headed, of two lights, and late Perpendicular, and two are of three lights. The transept has the rude open timber roof so common in Wales. There is some pretty good wood-carving, now incorporated in a pew, and some neat open seats. The font has a plain octagonal bowl, on a cylindrical stem.

##### ABERDARON (ST. HYWYN).

September 19, 1849.

The old church, now forsaken and left to fall to ruin<sup>1</sup> (a new one having been built, in another situation), is one of the best in the county; consisting of the usual

<sup>1</sup> It has been partially restored for service.

Welsh arrangement of two equal aisles (a nave, with undistinguished chancel, and parallel north aisle), with a bell-cot over the gable of the aisle. The whole is late Third Pointed, except a plain Norman door at the west end of the north aisle, and a small window, now almost closed, on the north side, near the east end. The doorway has three orders, with imposts, but no shafts. There are no windows at all on the north side, except the small one noticed. The other windows are of three lights, except that at the east end, which is of five, with a transom. The nave is divided from the aisle by an arcade of five Tudor-shaped arches, with mouldings, springing from octagonal pillars. The roof is open, and a fair specimen of a Welsh one: the timbers on stone brackets. There is a stone bench along the east end of the north aisle, some open benches, and a part of a poor late rood-screen. The font has an octagonal bowl, on a stem of like form. Part of the west end is used as a school. The church-yard closely adjoins the sea-shore.

ABERERCH (ST. COWRDA).

July 16, 1850.

A larger church than most of those in the neighbourhood, all late Third Pointed. It consists of a nave and chancel undivided, with a north aisle reaching along both, but not extending quite to the west end of the nave. There is the usual open-arched belfry at the west end. The arcade has two bays in the chancel, and two in the nave, the break between them being a large wall-piece. The arches are Tudor-shaped and depressed, the piers octagonal, with capitals. The body and aisle have separate roofs, which are open, and of very plain timber. The beams rest on rude stone corbels. The east window is a large one of five lights, with very obtuse arch, following a pattern very common in this part. The other windows are small, and few in number, which makes the interior very dark. They

are square-headed, of two or three lights. That at the east of the north aisle is Pointed, of three lights. The nave and aisle are about equal in width. The font has an octagonal bowl, set on a square base. Some of the original stalls remain, but out of their proper place, in the north aisle; the poppy-heads have two wooden images, the front of the desks panelled. There is a curious old chest. The altar is much encroached upon by pews, and thrust out of its proper place. There is a deal box near it, for offerings at funerals.

#### BEDDGELERT (ST. MARY).

August 1824, and July 1, 1864.

This church, though small, is loftier and of greater pretension than any others of the neighbourhood. It once belonged to a priory, and consists now of one undivided space of fair height, but on the north side are two very fine Early English arches in the wall, which once divided off a short aisle, now unhappily destroyed. These two arches have fine deep mouldings, unusual in Wales, and the pillars composed of clustered shafts, with moulded capitals. There are three orders of arch-mouldings, and the shafts are set at intervals, large and small. The east window is a fine triplet of considerable length and dignity, without shafts, but having mouldings. The west window is a small lancet. All other windows are modern insertions. The west doorway, within a modern porch, is very plain and Pointed. There is a rude west gallery, the pews tolerably uniform, and the walls covered with coffin-plates. The roof ceiled; the font poor and doubtful. The west end is mantled with ivy, and over the gable is a bell-cot, with arch for one bell.

#### BETTWS-Y-COED (ST. MICHAEL).

1825 and 1864.

Originally a very small church, with little or no architectural character; since enlarged and nearly

rebuilt, and consisting now of a body and a kind of transept on the north, and a new bell-cot at the west end. The windows are very good modern Gothic. The roof is open, and seems to have some of the old timbers. The seats are all open. Under an arch in the wall, on the north of the chancel, is a slab, with effigy of a knight, having a lion at his feet, inscribed : "Hic jacet Grufyd ap Davyd Goch. Agnus Dei miserere mei."

#### CAERHUN (ST. MARY).

Sept. 1855.

This church has the usual undivided single body, with a large chapel on the south side, close to the east end : a Welsh feature. Over the west end is a bell-turret, of far more character than usual in Welsh churches, square at the top, but with a kind of small pediment, rising in the centre, and pierced by two arches for bells. The turret is set upon a horizontal corbel table, and on the space below the bell-arches is sculptured a small crucifix. The south porch has been restored. The windows are mostly bad on the south of the nave. The east window has three plain-Pointed lights, without tracery. In the south chapel are square-headed windows of three lights, of late character; that at its east end, of two lights, very wide, with foliated mullions. The font has a plain octagonal bowl. The seats are new and neat. There is a lych-gate; the churchyard is quiet and picturesque.

#### CARNARVON (ST. MARY'S CHAPEL).

May 8, 1873.

This is said to be the old garrison chapel, and is situated at the north-west corner of the old town walls, which bound it north and west, and one of the original round towers at the angle contains a bell. It has been much modernised, and it may be doubtful as to what parts are original. It consists now of a nave and short





Effigy in Bettwys-y-Coed Church.

Scale, 1 inch to 1 foot.

chancel, each with narrow north and south aisles. The nave has on each side four pointed arches, which look original, and have hoods and corbels. The pillars are of irregular octagonal form, and look as if they had been tampered with. The chancel is of one bay. The interior is fitted with pews and galleries, and has a good organ. The west wall has an odd Flamboyant window of four lights; the other windows are modern Gothic. The south side has buttresses and plain pinnacles.

CLYNOG (ST. BEUNO).

1824, 1839, 1848.

A late Third-Pointed cruciform church, on a scale far superior to the generality of Welsh churches, and not without reason considered the finest in North Wales, excepting perhaps Wrexham, Gresford, and Mold. There are no aisles: the nave and chancel are wide. There is a north porch, a sacristy, and a western tower; and adjacent to the church on the south-west, communicating with it by a covered passage from the steeple, is the chapel of St. Beuno, a later building than the church. The beauty of this church has been much exaggerated, fine as it is, for there is much of coarse and ordinary architecture, and the transepts are, as usual, awkwardly tacked on. The windows are large, and with four centred arches. Those on the north and south of the nave and chancel are of three lights. The east window is a very large one; those in the transept are of five lights. The tower is coarse and plain, probably very late, and has a battlement slightly tending to the saddle form. The belfry windows large, of three lights, and without foils on the north-east and west, but on the south merely a slit. It has a Tudor arch doorway, with label. The parapets of the church are embattled, and the nave has a tolerable wood roof, panelled, with bosses and pierced spandrels. The tower arch is Pointed, with plain mouldings. The crossing is clumsy, and wanting in effect. The transept

is as at Holyhead, there being no north and south arches in the centre; but there are east and west ones opening to the chancel and nave; these are very wide and inelegant, springing from shafts. The transepts have very poor roofs. There is an ascent of three



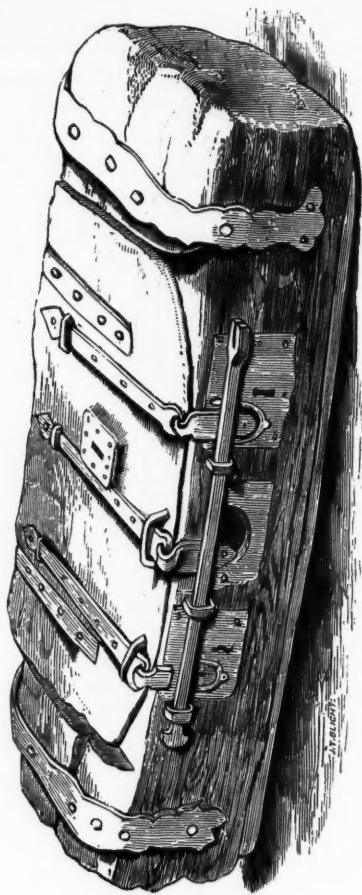
HEERE LYETH INTERRED Y<sup>e</sup> BODY  
OF WILLIAM GLYNNE THE ELDEST  
SONNE OF WILLIAM GLYNNE OF  
LLEYAR IN THE COVNTIE OF CARNAR-  
=VON GENT AND OF IANE HIS WIFE HEE  
DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y<sup>e</sup> 22<sup>TH</sup> OF SEPTEMBER  
ANNO DNI 1633 BEING AGED 2 YEARS

Brass of William Glynne at Clynnog Fawr.

(From a Rubbing by Mr. D. Griffith Davies.)

steps about the middle of the nave. The rood-loft with its screen remains, of rather ordinary work, but having a semblance of being earlier than rood-loft screens usually are. The rood-turret and staircase is in the south transept; the staircase is extended also to

the roof, and is lighted by slits looking into the chancel, one of which is a hagioscope, commanding the altar.



St. Beuno's Chest, Clynnog Fawr.

There is a south door, both to nave and chancel. The north porch is curious, of three stages, with steps from the exterior to the parvise. The outer door is lateral; the windows square-headed, of domestic character.

There is in the porch something resembling an aumbry, and very probably the upper storeys were used for the residence of a recluse. In the north transept is a square recess in the wall, near the ground. The chancel has returned stalls, with misereres and desks. In the wood-carving may be seen the eagle with two necks. Under the east window is a square aumbry. On the south side of the altar are three equal ogee-headed sedilias, crocketed and foliated with pinnacled octagonal piers, and also an octagonal piscina. The sacristy is gabled, and has a chamber over it. The lower part has incipient groining, and narrow square-headed windows. It has three aumbries, the eastern of which expands within the wall. There is an altar-tomb, A.D. 1667, to one of the Twisleton family, with rather a pretty chained border. Also, a small mural brass to William Glynne, a child, A.D. 1633. The font is a poor one, subsequent to the Restoration, with the date 1662.

The chapel of St. Beuno is inferior to the church; its battlement is destroyed, and there is much bare wall on the north and south. Its east window is of five lights, without foils, the west window, square-headed, of two lights; near the east end a small tre-foiled piscina. The exterior is dirty, and out of order. Over the west door is a niche. There is a rude passage, connecting this chapel with the tower, which appears to be of comparatively modern date.

#### CONWAY (ST. MARY).

1847.

This church is spacious and interesting, and, though with much of rough architecture, yet there is much of curious and superior work. The plan comprises a west tower, a nave with side aisles, south transept, and chancel. The whole is of a dark, coarse mountain stone. The tower has a plain battlement, and an unequal turret on its south side. On the west side a fair doorway, with shafts, above which are three

unequal plain lancets. In the next stage, a two-light Decorated window; the belfry story is Perpendicular, with a square-headed window. There are north and south porches, the former rude; the latter has pleasing open wood roof, with feathering. Near both the north and south doors are very rude brackets internally. The nave has a plain ribbed roof, which is continued along the chancel, there being no chancel arch. The



*Harold Hughes*

Conway Church: Carved Capital of West Entrance to Tower.

windows of the side aisles are mostly square-headed and late, of three lights. The interior is striking, both from its length of uninterrupted roof and from the great beauty of the rood-loft screen, which remains in great perfection at the entrance to the chancel. There are also some very fine pieces of wood-carving amidst the pewing, some with pinnacles, open panelling, and armorial bearings. The nave is divided from each aisle by three lofty Pointed arches, with rather coarse

mouldings, springing from octagonal plain columns, having overhanging capitals, and rather too large to fit the mouldings of the arches; a fourth arch on the



Sepulchral Slab of Dorothy Wynn in Conway Church.

Scale,  $\frac{1}{8}$  actual size.

(Drawn by Mr. D. Griffith Davies.)

south side opens to the transept. Against the pier of the transept arch is a trefoiled niche, with arch moulding and dripstone. There is another feathered niche within the transept. The transept has a good



Decorated window of three lights, containing some ancient stained glass. The rood-loft screen is of great beauty, of five compartments, filled with excellent Perpendicular tracery; there is also fan-work groining, and rich cornices of vine leaf, etc. Upon the loft is set a small organ. There are two small square-headed windows, giving light to the rood-loft, and the door to it is in the transept. One window on the north side, opposite to the transept arch, and near the rood-loft, has three lancets within a general arch. The chancel has a Perpendicular east window; on the south a good early Decorated one of two lights; on the north a triple lancet, within a Pointed arch. On the north side of the chancel is the vestry, with two small windows, one Perpendicular, one Decorated. There are several fine ancient stalls, and desks before them, enriched with beautiful wood-carving, the ends especially fine. In the floor of the chancel is a slab, with the effigy of a female in a square head-dress, and an inscription in Gothic letter, nearly illegible: this may be the foundress. There is a handsome chest, with date 1631. The font stands on steps in the proper position, in the centre of the west end of the nave. The font is a remarkably fine Perpendicular one, with beautiful quatrefoil panelling, upon a pedestal which has pierced panelling.

## CRICCIETH (ST. CATHERINE).

1839.

A small, neglected church in bad order, consisting of nave, north aisles and chancel, which are divided from each other by two very wide and flat arches, rather remarkable in form, having a plain rude pier (much altered since: the arcade now consists of a course of three odd-shaped and very flat arches on square plain piers). The roofs are plain and barnlike, but that part which is just over the altar is boarded in panels. The east window is Decorated, of two lights; in the east wall is a recess or locker, and a rude one on the south

which may have been a piscina. Near the west door is a benatura. The east window of the north aisle is of three lights, within a Pointed arch, each trefoiled. The font is cylindrical and small, and there is a plain kneeling-bench attached to it. There is no steeple. Some pieces of stained glass yet remain.

DOLWYDELAN (S. GWYDDELAN).

October 3rd, 1850.

A Welsh church, much modernised and partly rebuilt at the expense of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, in a creditable state of neatness. The church is short, and the chancel extends only a little eastward of the south transeptal chapel: that common Welsh appendage. There is a north porch, and the common single bell-gable over the west end. The roof is plain and open, but over the sacrarium has neat panelling with bosses. The chapel is debased, and opens to the church by two ugly obtuse arches, springing from a circular pillar, with square capital. Its windows are square-headed, with contracted arches. Another window on the south is a double lancet. There are crosses on the east gable and on the transept. There are several open benches, and the rood-screen is placed now near the west end of the nave, of plain and tolerable Third Pointed character: the spandrels of the door are foliated. The font is of doubtful kind: a sort of square trough, on a square stem. The pulpit and desk are on either side of the altar. There is an Elizabethan monument to one of the Wynnes of Gwydyr, and on the north of the chancel a small brass in a window-jamb.

EDERN (S. EDEYRN).

September 19th, 1847.

The church is plain and mean, having a chancel and nave undistinguished, and a large awkward chapel on the north side of the former. Over the west end

is an open-arched belfry. There are very few windows, and those mostly debased—none at all on the north side of the nave. The east window is square-headed, of three lights, debased. On the south side of the sacrarium is a narrow oblong one. The roof of each part is open, but varies—in the nave, very rude and plain; that of the chancel has pierced quatrefoils above the collar with no very bad effect; that in the transeptal chapel is somewhat similar and has some pretension to mouldings, and is full of pegs.<sup>1</sup> This chapel is joined to the chancel most clumsily, the timbers of the roof meeting those of the chancel most rudely—there seems to have been once an arch between them, now cut off. There is a poor and late screen across the nave, near the west end. The font is cylindrical, quite rude, on a square stem, much cracked and mutilated. There are some modern open benches, and a brick raised seat on the west side of the transept. The door is at the west end, the exterior very plain and scarcely church-like.

#### GYFFIN.

August 21st, 1847.

A small, low church, yet somewhat longer and more interesting than most Welsh churches. It has a long nave, with narrow chancel, which has an aisle, or extension on the north, and a large chapel on the south reaching to the east end. Over the west end a small bell-gable. There are no windows north of the nave; on the south are two square-headed ones without foils. On the south side of the chancel, and westward of its chapel, is a very curious doorway of First Pointed character, having very fair mouldings and three orders of shafts, with capitals of First Pointed foliage. This is unusual in North Wales. The nave is loftier than the chancel, and has a plain open roof of very rude timbers, but at its east end a covered boarded ceiling, divided

<sup>1</sup> *I.e.*, the roof timbers are fastened together with wooden pegs.

into panels by ribs with bosses, and curiously painted with figures of saints of large size. The construction of the roof is very clumsy. On the north side of the chancel are two wooden columns supporting the roof. Between the chancel and south chapel is a wood screen of Third Pointed character, above which is a board inscribed in Black Letter with texts in Welsh. There is some trace of fresco painting on the north wall of this chapel. Its windows are square-headed, Third Pointed, of three lights, simply trefoiled. The east windows of the chancel, and of the south chapel, are of similar character. On the north of the chancel are some ugly modern windows. There is a wooden south porch; and on the south side, near the west end, one window is merely a plain slit.

LLANAE LHAIARN (ST. AELHAIARN).

September 13th, 1848.

A small cruciform church, low as usual, with ill-developed transepts, and a bell-gable over the west end. The roof is open in the nave, but in the chancel, which is not equal to the nave in height, it is boarded. The transepts have been awkwardly tacked on, according to the Welsh fashion: not opening originally by arches, but merely wooden piers, and extending very near to the east end. Some improvements have lately been effected in the church, and two other arches added between the transepts and the chancel. The east window has three obtuse-headed equal lights; the other windows are late and poor. The rood-screen is Late, has in the centre a flat arch forming the door, and three compartments of pierced panelling on each side. Near one of the doors is a small bena-tura. There is very little architectural character about the church. The old font was a cylindrical one, broken; a new one of octagonal form, much too small, is now in use. There are open benches in the chancel and transepts.

## LLANBEBLIC (ST. PEBLIC).

September 14, 1848.

A larger church than is usually found in North



Sepulchral Effigy in Llanbeblig Church.

Wales, but with few interesting architectural features, and much modernised. The plan is cruciform, with the usual clumsy transepts and a western tower. The

nave has no aisles, but there is an aisle or chapel on the north of the chancel. There is a north porch. The external walls are whitewashed. The tower, which has very thick walls, is rude and without buttresses, having a graduated battlement. On the west side a low door, on the south a plain slit; the belfry window on each side square-headed. The arch between the tower and nave is a plain-Pointed one, somewhat altered. There are some square-headed late



Sepulchral Brass in South Wall of Chancel of Llanbeblig Church.

Scale,  $\frac{1}{2}$  natural size.

windows in the nave, and some poor modern ones. In the south transept is a Third-Pointed one of five lights. The chancel has an east window of four lights, and one on the south of three, also Third Pointed, and one Middle Pointed one on the south, of two lights. The north chapel is gabled, and has a Middle-Pointed window of two lights, having an acute arch and a double-feathered trefoil in the head. At the east end of the same is a four-light window of debased work, without foils. The chancel is embattled, the rest of the church has a slate roof. Near the north door is a

benatura. The interior is frightfully spoiled and encumbered. A huge and very deep gallery occupies nearly all the nave; and the pulpit, though not in the centre, has its back to the altar. The roof has arched timbers, and an embattled cornice. The transepts do not open by arches; the chancel arch is modern. The north chapel opens to the chancel by a Tudor-shaped arch, with octagonal piers. In this chapel is a late but rich alabaster tomb, with panelled sides and recumbent effigies, with Italian ornamental features, to Sir Wm. Gryffyth, Knt., A.D. 1593. At the end of the south transept is an ogee sepulchral recess, with crockets and bold feathering, and still retaining traces of colour. The font has an octagonal bowl, very plain.

#### LLANBEDR (ST. PETER).

May 28, 1858.

This genuine Welsh church is in neat condition. The plan is a nave and chancel, with a kind of transept or chapel on the south side of the latter. A south porch, and a little open bell-cot over the west gable. The roof is open, the windows mostly late and square-headed, of two lights; but the western of three, and the eastern, is a poor modern imitation of Norman. There is no chancel arch; but the south chapel is divided from the chancel by two very obtuse and debased arches, with octagonal piers, having a plain capital. The font has a small circular bowl, set on a modern stem. The porch doorway is rude and obtuse. The situation pretty, on an eminence looking over the vale of Conway.

#### LLANBEDROG.

July 30, 1852.

A long, narrow church, with the usual open belfry, situated in a beautiful churchyard, shaded with fine trees, and presenting a most picturesque appearance. The windows are modern and bad. There is a plain rood-screen of Perpendicular character, and a very ordinary octagonal font.



## LLANBERIS (ST. PERIS).

August 31, 1853.

A small cruciform church, with low walls, sprawling transepts unsatisfactorily attached, and a bell-gable at the west end. The walls seem to have been wholly rebuilt, and the interior neatly restored, but so as to keep up the original character. The roof is open, with good rude timber-work, and over the sacarium is a panelled boarded ceiling. They are no arcades, but plain stone piers supporting the roof. The windows are newly inserted, and Perpendicular; the font new; the seats mostly open.

## LLANDEGAI.

September 5, 1858.

This church is somewhat interesting, being a complete cruciform church, with central tower: an unusual form in Wales. It is small and has no aisles; but the general character is pleasing, though without fine details. Of late years it has undergone a complete renovation, and is extremely neat and in creditable condition, though the new work is open to criticism. The churchyard, too, is very beautiful, and the village generally a pattern of neatness and good order. The prevailing character is late Perpendicular, as usual. The tower is not square, but smaller from east to west, so that the four large pointed arches beneath it are not similar in size. They spring from circular shafts, with capitals. The chancel is very short, and the sacarium laid with encaustic tiles. The windows are renewed on the south; the others of the rude Welsh type, without foils or tracery, of three lights, except the eastern, which has five. There is no west window, but a modern low porch, which is the chief entrance. The nave is fitted with open seats, and there is a nice finger organ in the west gallery. In the chancel is a rich alabaster tomb of the Renaissance work of the

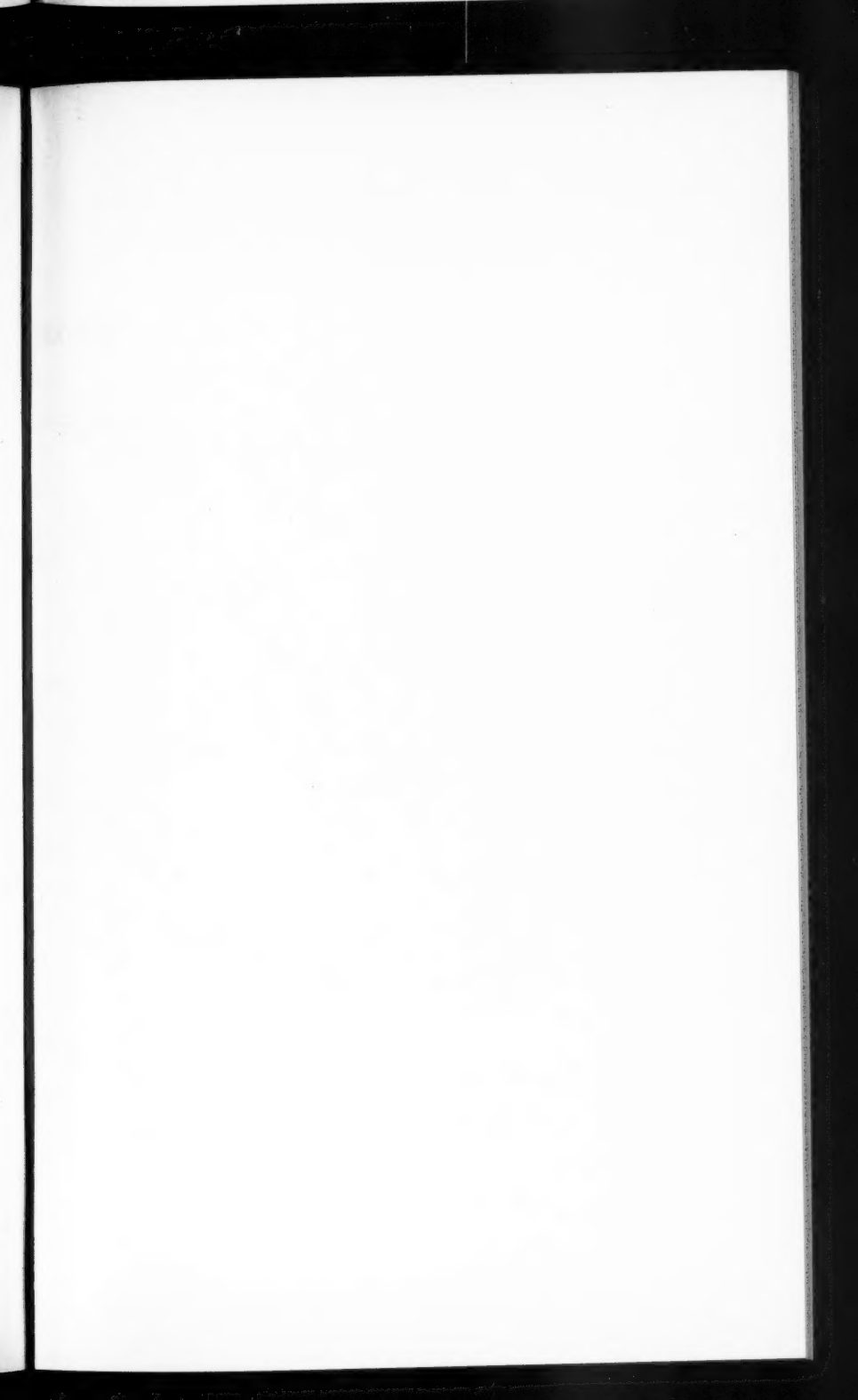
sixteenth century; also a plain mural monument to the celebrated Archbishop Williams, *obt.* 1650. The walls have embattled parapets.

LLANDUDNO, OLD CHURCH (ST. TUDNO).

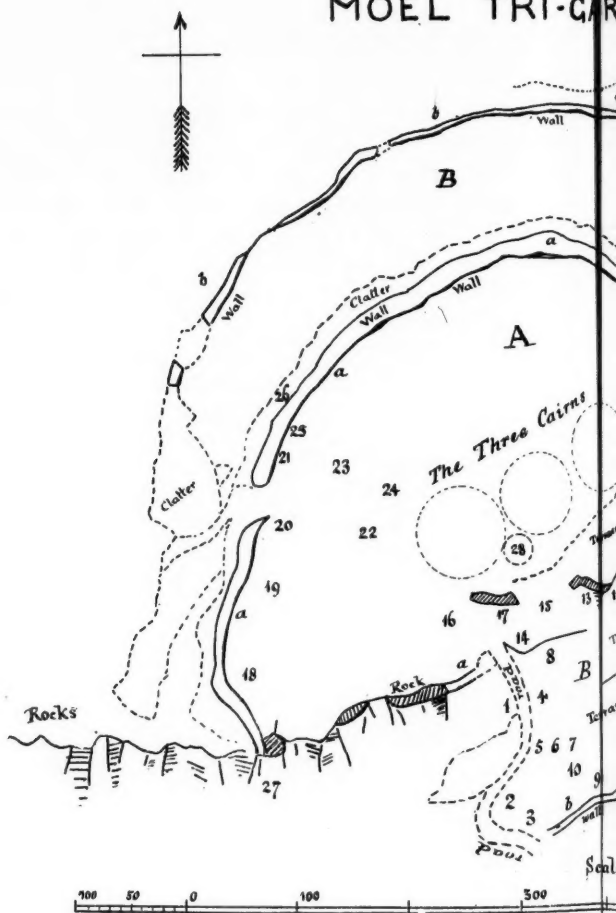
June 22, 1852.

This deserted and dilapidated church presents now a melancholy spectacle, in an elevated and lonely spot not far from the Great Orme's Head. It is all in one space, without aisles or distinction of chancel; with very low walls, and a small bell-gable for one bell at the west end. The windows are very few: only one on the north, which is single and obtuse-headed, but probably late, and one on the south, which is of two lights, labelled and square-headed, of late character; the east window of three lights, trefoliated and Perpendicular. There is no west window, but a plain west door, and a plain north door, with porch. The roof is of a common type, and open; that in the eastern part is more worked, having mouldings and an embattled cornice. In the east wall is a Pointed piscina, with shelf, and in the sacarium two curious gravestones, with finely-sculptured crosses of excellent pattern, but unhappily cracked.

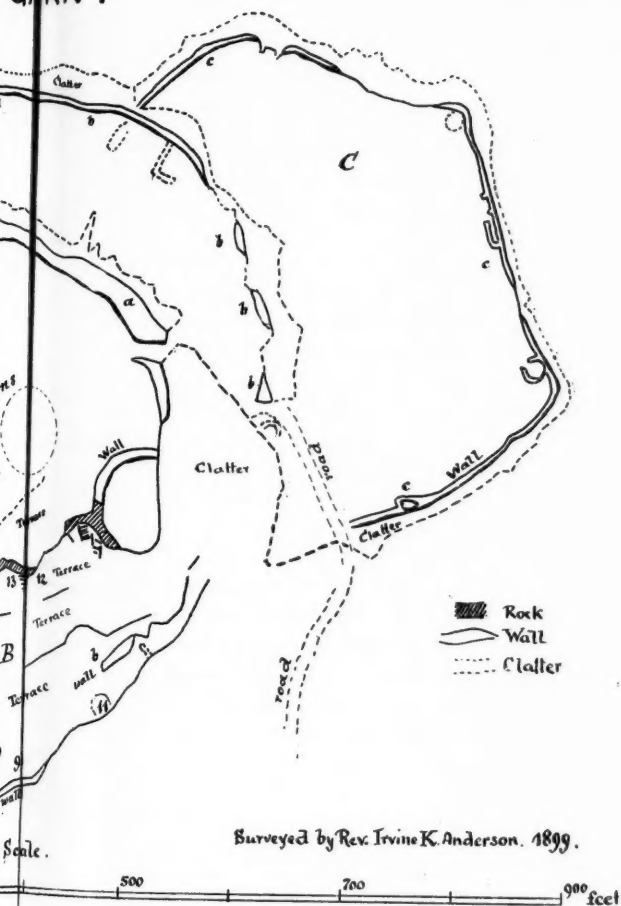
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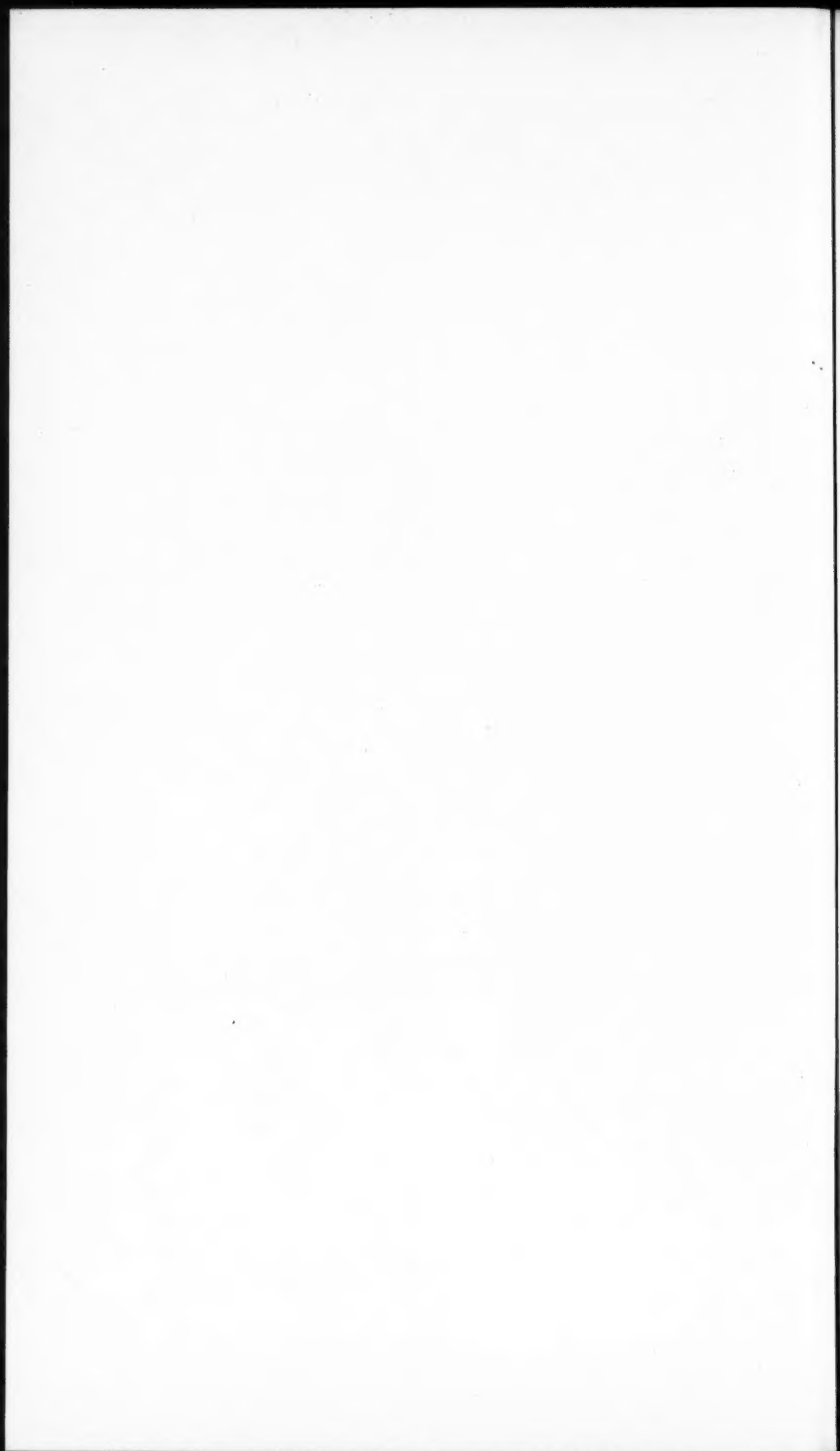


# MOEL TRI-CAR



-CARN .





## EXPLORATION OF MOEL TRIGARN.

BY REV. S. BARING GOULD, M.A.; R. BURNARD, ESQ., F.S.A.; AND  
THE REV. IRVINE K. ANDERSON.

MOEL TRÍGARN, a bold and striking spur of the Prescelly range, stands in a commanding position above the low lands watered by the Afon of Nevern and its affluents; as also above the saddle connecting it with Breni Fawr, on which saddle is planted the hamlet of Crymmych, and which serves as the watershed between Cardigan Bay and that of Carmarthen.

Trígarn rises to the height of 1,200 ft., the steepest elevation being to the north. Immediately below it, on the south-east, is the source of the Eastern Cleddau, that flows past Llandissilio and Llawhaden into Milford Harbour, and which is cut off from the basin of the Afon Tâf, flowing by Llanglydwen and Whitland, by a range of modest elevation, reaching its highest point at Carn Wen, 948 ft. The source of the Afon Tâf is at Crymmych.

Moel Trígarn is sufficiently isolated to render it suitable, above every other elevation of this portion of the range, as a fortified post. It is, moreover, within sight and signalling distance of a second very important fortification on Carn Ingli, that commands Newport; and this latter camp is itself within sight of a third, Carn Fawr, above Fishguard, which in turn is in sight of the fortress on St. David's Head. These four stone-walled camps are apparently of the same period, as their characteristics are very similar; but whether erected by the natives as strongholds and look-out places against invaders, or whether thrown up by a people who had landed on this coast, and had obtained a footing, and were resolved on permanent occupation, cannot as yet be determined. It is deeply to be regretted that Carn



Fawr should have been recently greatly dilapidated, in quest of building material, and that it should be threatened with total destruction. The investigation and planning of these four most important fortresses must contribute something towards throwing light on the early history of Pembrokeshire: and, indeed, of South Wales.

The rock of which Moel Trígarn is composed is Silurian lava, with a stratification almost vertical, but with a small inclination from north to south. The summit consists of terraces sustained by sheer cliffs facing the south, and these break through the turf and rise in prongs and ridges, assuming the boldest forms towards the west. The extreme height attained by the summit (1,200 ft. above sea level) is not, however, to the west, but to the east, where the top is somewhat rounded. The summit of the mountain is surrounded by two concentric walls and by a *talus*. On the north-east, in connection with the exterior ring, is an enclosure, also encompassed by wall, that forms a loop on the hillside connected at both extremities with the outer wall of the fortress. The innermost ring contains  $5\frac{3}{4}$  acres, and it measures 500 ft. from north-east to south-west, 400 ft. from north-west to south-east.

There are three entrances to the camp, one of which may be esteemed the principal entrance. This is approached by an inclined road, the outer face marked with stones, or indications of a parapet; and which, starting from the point where the rise becomes steep, about 400 ft. below the summit, ascends gradually to an opening in the outer enclosure, or pound, and thence passes, still by a gradual incline, through each of the principal walls of defence. This road enters the pound on the south-east and the innermost wall on the east. The two other entrances are not through the pound. From the latter, however, at its extreme north point of junction with the outer ring of the main defences, a small passage, not indicated on the plan, is noticeable, so as to allow of access to the pound at this point, or of escape

from the pound into the camp proper, if needed, in addition to the main port. The second entrance is to the south, and ascent to it is steeper than that to the first; nor has it a so distinctly-marked road leading to it. The third entrance is to the west, and may be termed the water-gate, as it gives access to an unfailing though not copious spring, that rises 100 ft. down the declivity, which is here steep and encumbered with rock and stone. For the simplification of the description, we will employ the letters A, B, and C for the three areas: A for the central, B for that between the innermost and outer walls, and c for that of the pound; and *a*, *b*, *c* for the walls: *a* for the innermost ring, *b* for the second, and *c* for that of the pound.

A. The innermost enclosure, within *a*, comprises the rounded summit of the mountain, broken on the south by a scarp of rock, so as to form a sloping terrace on the south side, some 6 ft. to 10 ft. below the summit.

On the highest portion of the hill are three cairns, rising to about the height of 20 ft., and measuring approximately in diameter 70 ft. These lie in a line nearly north-east and south-west. The south-westernmost rises immediately above the point where the natural rock springs out of the turf, and where the formation of the southern terrace commences; the scarp continues from this point north-east to the wall.

The three cairns have been much interfered with. The late Mr. James Fenton spent some days in digging into one, but he abandoned the work before reaching the centre, on account of the expense incurred. All have been further pulled about by treasure-seekers; and the Ordnance Surveyors have built up a small supplementary cairn on top of that to the north-east out of the material of the cairn itself. Visitors, moreover, seem to have amused themselves in mutilating these monuments out of pure mischief.

Connecting the south-westernmost and the central cairns are walls forming an enclosure, approximately circular; but this seems to be a modern erection.



Fig. 1.—Moel Trigarn, looking West.  
(*Sketched by Miss Edwards.*)



The Three Cairns in Moel Trigarn.  
 July 1884.

(*Sketched by Miss Edwards.*)

Fig. 2.—The Three Cairns, Moel Trigarn.



(*Sketched by Miss Edwards.*)

Fig. 3.—The Three Cairns, Moel Trigarn.

The entire area of A, where not occupied by the cairns is as it were, pock-marked with depressions formed by digging away the soil on the slope, and casting forth the earth on the lower side to form a level platform, presumedly to serve as a basis on which to erect a habitation of some perishable material, such as wattle. These horizontal platforms are found not only within A, but also throughout the areas within the walls, and even as well outside. In several instances they present at first sight the appearance of hut-circles, but in none did any signs of walling appear below the turf, as there are certainly none above it; and it is probable that these stones were thrown out when the floors were made. The majority of such platforms as were examined revealed charcoal strewn over them, and yielded other tokens of the presence of man upon them.

It is not easy to compute, with any approach to certainty, the number of these floors within the area A, as the traces of some are indistinct and doubtful, and excavations made to obtain stone for the construction of the walls, or for the heaping-up of the cairns, may be mistaken for hut-floors. As many as seventy-seven may be counted with some degree of confidence. But considerably more abutting on the north wall of the enclosure, and obtaining shelter from it, have left no traces above ground; as they have been buried by the fallen wall, and the pick and spade alone reveal their presence. At the lowest computation, we should be inclined to say that of these latter there must be some twenty to twenty-five; so that we may roughly put the numbers of habitations within the innermost enclosure at one hundred.

In the plan executed by the Rev. I. K. Anderson, only such sites are marked as have been explored and determined to have been inhabited.

The wall *a*, enclosing the area A, is distinctly marked throughout the circumference, except on the south-west, where it reaches the rocky fangs, between which,

for a distance of 160 ft., the steep slope is covered with a great *talus* of stones and fallen rock, mainly natural, and precisely similar to what is seen on the other heights, at Carn Gyfrwy, Carn Meini, and Carn Broseb. Possibly with this natural fall of stones may be also remains of a breastwork, that has been thrown down, but of foundations for such a breastwork no definite traces could be discerned. The wall begins to be observed at the south-west horn of rock, whence it sweeps round to the north-west and north without interruption to the water-gate. Near this latter, the inner surface of the wall is clearly defined, and the easternmost face of the gate, on excavation, was disclosed; the inner face of the wall can be seen in very perfect condition to the depth of 3 ft. 6 ins. to 4 ft. beneath the turf, above which it rises some 18 ins. to 3 ft.

The mode of construction seems to have been as follows: the scarp of the hill was dug into, and the earth and stone thrown out on the slope below were formed into a bank, held up by stone revetments. This is clearly discerned by following the line of the slope of the hill through the bank. It is seen to be cut through, and a ditch formed within the ring, with a steep bank outside, beneath which the natural slope re-emerges.

Wherever the rock came to the surface and could not easily be dug out, there the ring of defence was completed by a stone wall of the rudest description, without any attempt at coursing. As soon as the rock was passed, the bank recommenced. The bank was revetted externally and internally, whether it were of earth, or of earth and stone; and a stone wall was nothing other than an accumulation of stones, clumsily faced on both sides.

That the whole was surmounted by a platform carried round the circuit, with a parapet of stone for the protection of the defenders, is most probable. Without supposing the existence of such a platform, the

clusters of habitations sheltering behind the wall would prove inconvenient, and interfere with the defence; and stone enough lies at the bottom of the artificial slope of the bank, upon the natural slope of the hill, to account for a breastwork. No remains of platform or parapet, however, remain. The thickness of the wall seems to have been from 10 ft. to 15 ft.

To resume the description of the wall throughout its course. From the Water Gate to the East Gate, the wall is fairly perfect.

The main entrance is, as already stated, to the east. On the south side of the entrance is an enclosure formed by carrying a wall from the main bank to a crag on which is a natural tolmen, and which is within the enclosure A. From this crag large fallen blocks obstruct the surface of the ground, leaving but a narrow passage for communicating with the terrace facing south, already referred to, lying beneath the rocky scarp that sustains the summit with its cairns. From this point every trace of walling vanishes. The slope below the terrace is encumbered with *talus*, which extends as far as to the south entrance, where the bank abruptly reappears, and has been reconstructed in recent times. The bank here forms the eastern side of the entrance. Along the entire south face from the easternmost prong of rock to the south gate, there is no indication of levelling to form the base of a wall; and it would almost seem as though the natural fall of "clatter," or *talus*, had been accepted as a sufficient defence; and that nothing had been artificially added, except possibly a breastwork, that has been overthrown, and whose ruins are mingled with the natural fall of rock below. The south port is nearly choked with fallen stones, probably from the parapet. Further west, no trace of wall or levelling to form one can be distinguished, and here we reach the precipitous crags with fanlike *talus* between them, from which we started on our survey.

At the risk of being tedious, we venture to describe



the main walls of the camp with some minuteness throughout their circuit, because already the hand of the despoiler has been at them, and apparently quite recently. Unless this be stopped, Trígarn may become a wreck, even as Carn Fawr.

Leaving the inner area A, we pass out through the south port, which is notched or cut out of the hill, into the space B, that intervenes between the inner wall *a* and the outer wall *b*. Here, also, the entire surface is marked in a manner similar to that within the ring *a*, with depressions artificially made in the slope to form floors. The numbers of these in this area is still more difficult to calculate than in the space A. Some sixty-three may be counted; but, here again, those sheltering under the north wall may have for the most part disappeared under its ruins. We shall probably under-estimate their number at one hundred and twenty.

We proceed to describe the wall *b*, beginning at the south entrance :—

This port, which is well defined, is approached by a slope from the west, under a huge *talus* from the crags; below which, on the left hand, on approaching the gate, are indications of habitations outside the camp; and by the entrance on the right is an enclosure abutting on the wall. A small surface of wall face, at right angles to the course of the wall, appears in the *talus* of fallen rock—and perhaps also of wall—on the left of the gate, and seems to have been built up to shelter a hut floor on the left, immediately within the enclosure. The wall on the right of the entrance has been, apparently, reconstructed comparatively recently; it is therefore not indicated on the plan.

Beginning at the south entrance and proceeding west, we find no indications of wall remaining, but a sort of platform or terrace has been cleared in the “clatter” of natural rock and stone, about 9 ft. wide, leading to the crag that blocks it. As this terrace must have been a place of importance for the defence

of the gate, it must have been provided with a breast-work, but of this there are no remains. Passing over or under the precipitous crags to the west, and which advance like the bows of a vessel, below the upper ring of defence, we come on a perhaps natural, probably partly artificial, cromlech. Beneath this a large amount of charcoal was found. Here there is a mass of *talus*, streaming down the side of the height. Indications of the wall above it can be distinguished, but this disappears after a few yards in the mass of fallen rock. The water-gate seems to have been cleared through this. And thence no clearer signs of the presence of the wall can be distinguished, till a point is reached where the slope is very steep, and here it becomes apparent, sweeping up the ascent and disappearing in the "clatter." It is here some 18 ft. in length, and makes a rapid turn, and in this elbow are the remains of a couple of apparent hut-circles. From this point, proceeding east, the wall is very distinct, and has served as a quarry whence large stones have been extracted for building purposes. One quite recent excavation shows the manufacture of a "sentry-box," and beside it are two similar holes made with the same intent, somewhat earlier. Hard by, the external face of the wall becomes very distinct, and will remain so, unless quarried into for more stones. Some of the largest stones are placed lengthways in the thickness of the wall, to tie it together, and the extraction of one of these throws the entire structure above and about it into ruin. The thickness of the wall is here 8 ft. 6 ins. Further east is much ruin and *talus*, and the wall is sadly ravaged by masons. It is composed partly of earth and partly of stone, and then mainly of earth as a bank; but this, after a distance of about 21 yards, disappears under masses of stone, but can still be traced. Again, we find mutilations by masons in quest of long stones employed as ties. Then ensues a well-preserved postern, where the face of the wall is exposed to the height of 4 ft.; fallen

stones and *talus* ensue, then the earth and stone wall recommence. There is, below the bank, insufficient fallen stone along this side for the length of some forty-two yards, to allow of the wall having had more than a breastwork on top of the bank. At one point, both inner and outer faces are exposed, and appear to be mere revetments. The earth bank ends abruptly, and is succeeded by a congeries of stones for 16 yards; after which, the earth bank recommences. Outside this, the hill-slope is dug out to form hut-floors.

We now reach the point of junction of the wall of the outer area B and the pound C; and here, as already stated, are indications of a narrow passage of communication between B and C, through the wall *b*. Near this are heaps of stones, as though the ruins of two hut-circles. The earthen bank, with fallen stones outside, continues east; and here a piece of wall has been recently mutilated, and a mass of large stones has been extracted from it, and piled ready for removal. Where the earth bank disappears, its place is taken by a mass of fallen stone. The east entrance is reached, beyond which, in a "clatter of stones," are indications of the wall, and here and there some outer face showing, especially where the slope has been cut away and revetted with stone. The rocks now project, and there is much *talus*, and no traces of the wall appears on the south face till we near the south entrance, and where it turns at the gate, sheltering behind it two hut-floors.

The entire terrace on the south below wall *a* and above wall *b*, or the *talus* that takes its place, is densely covered with hut-floors, ranged in some sort of order, allowing a street or passage between them. Many have probably been buried by the *talus* above, if that consists at all of the wreckage of a wall.

We will now consider the ground *c*. In this also there are many depressions like hut-floors, but indistinctly marked; and near the wall to the east, on the

inside, are apparently hut-circles ; but, as already pointed out, the resemblance is only apparent.

The wall *c* of the pound is very ruinous, the only portion at all distinctly faced is where to the north it rapidly sweeps up a steep incline to unite with the outer ring *b* of the fortress.

Outside the fortifications, below the rocks and the *talus*,<sup>1</sup> are a good many indications of enclosures, and appearances of hut-circles, but some of the most conspicuous are modern reconstructions by shepherds.

The whole of this so-called fortress of Moel Trígarn stands on rather more than 10 acres, the inner circle containing about six acres, the outer rather more than two and one-third, and the pound *c* two acres.

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#### THE EXPLORATION OF THE HUT-SITES.

Presuming that the southern and, therefore, the warmest and most sheltered aspect of the interior of the fortress would probably yield the best results, the excavations were commenced on this side.

*Hut-site No. 1.*—This was a circular platform with an earthen floor and with surface-stones forming a ring 14 ft. in diameter, which suggested the stone hut-circle form of dwelling. It was, however, found that there was no wall below the turf surface, and the ring-like appearance was evidently due to placing the stones excavated by the makers of the hut-platform in this position as a mere matter of convenience.

There are no hut-circles within the walls of Trígarn, so the explorers have adopted the term "hut-site," as signifying a place on which an habitation of some sort apparently stood. These habitations were evidently made of some perishable material, such as wood, wattles, or skins.

<sup>1</sup> In reference to the *talus*, it is worth remarking that the Bosjemen of South Africa preferably chose a cave to live in which was situated in a cliff, the steep approach to which was strewn with a "clatter" of stones. If these stones did not exist naturally, they placed great numbers so as to form an artificial *talus*. When the Boers were occupied in exterminating these people, they never made a frontal attack over the "clatter," but shot down the unfortunate cave-men from a distance, or starved them out.

In No. 1, wood-charcoal was found strewn on a level 1 ft. 8 ins. below the turf surface on the south side, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. below on the north side of the hut-site. This was presumably the level floor of the dwelling. The difference in depths indicates the slope of the ground outside the dwelling. Resting on this floor, or in the soil immediately above same, the following objects were found, viz. :—

Eight water-worn pebbles: one of these was white and semi-translucent, of the size of a pigeon's egg, and another olive-green, opaque, the size of a sparrow's egg; both these little pebbles were of striking appearance, and would be picked up by anyone as being both pretty and out of the common.

A rounded piece of baked clay, not pottery.

A spindle-whorl of sandstone, without ornamentation,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins.

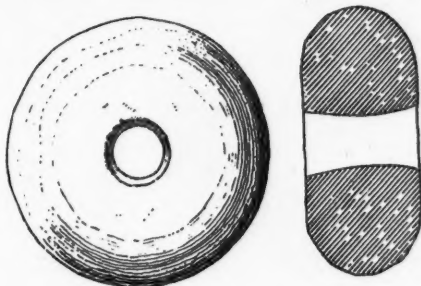


Fig. 4.—Spindle-whorl. Hut-site No. 1.

in diameter. This was found in the soil, 1 ft. above the level of the charcoal-strewn floor (see fig. 4). N.B.—Illustrations are actual size, unless specified to the contrary.

*Hut-sites Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.*—Yielded a little wood-charcoal and a few water-worn pebbles in each.

*Hut-site No. 9.*—In this a small piece of black slag, some wood-charcoal, and a dozen water-worn pebbles were found.

*Hut-site No. 10.*—Gave nothing but a small piece of perforated iron, which was found 10 ins. under the turf surface. It looks like the pan of a flint-lock gun, which had probably been dropped on the surface, and had worked downward into the soil.

*Hut-site No. 11.*—A parabolic-shaped plateau, excavated out of the steep slope of the ground, just inside the wall on the south shoulder of the mountain. The base and width of this excavation are 24 ft.

Where the excavation was deepest (north), in the slope of the hill, much wood-charcoal was found, together with fragments of bone and teeth of the ox: a small perforated bead of pottery, a stone pounder, and a large water-worn pebble, which was probably intended for pounding, but had not been used sufficiently to show signs of wear. About 150 small water-worn pebbles, of such a size as to suggest sling-stones, were found on excavating the floor of this dwelling.

This excavation also yielded a hollowed stone (see fig. 5), which was probably used as a lamp; the sides of the vessel are too thick to have been used as a drinking-cup, and it is too small to serve as a storage-vessel.

Other hut-sites between No. 2 and No. 11 were examined. Some of these gave traces of wood-charcoal, and a few small, water-worn pebbles of the sling-stone type.

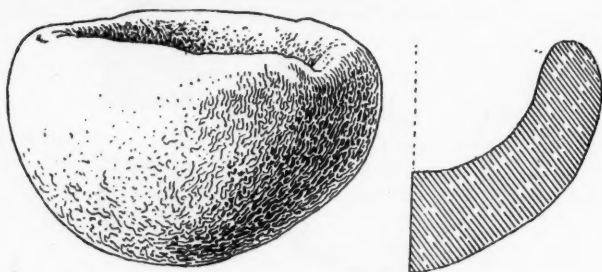


Fig. 5.—Stone Lamp. Hut-site No. 11.  $\frac{1}{2}$  size.

Up to this point, No. 11 gave by far the greatest evidence of prolonged occupancy.

*Hut-sites Nos. 12, 13, 14 and 15*, gave but slight evidence of any occupancy at all. They contained only traces of wood-coal, and a few small pebbles.

The excavations were carried down to the undisturbed subsoil; in No. 14 the depth of the digging was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ft.

*Hut-site No. 16*.—Yielded a ring of jet cannel, or very black bog-oak (see 16, fig. 6).

*Hut-site No. 17*.—Although this was carefully and deeply excavated, it proved a blank, nothing being found to indicate human occupation.

*Hut-site No. 18*.—Here the subsoil was 18 ins. to 20 ins. below the grass surface, and resting on the former the following objects were found:—

A small fragment of highly-oxidised iron.

Two fragments of pottery, portions of the rim of a small vessel. The paste crudely mixed, and containing specks of sand. It bore traces of rude ornamentation, consisting of horizontal lines, incised when the clay was plastic. It appears to have been hand-made, but the sherds are too small to allow of being precise on this point.

A score of small slingstone-type pebbles, and a good deal of wood-charcoal.

*Hut-site No. 19.*—Yielded a small, crude piece of what appears to be bog-oak.

*Hut-site No. 20.*—Contained some wood-charcoal; two small,

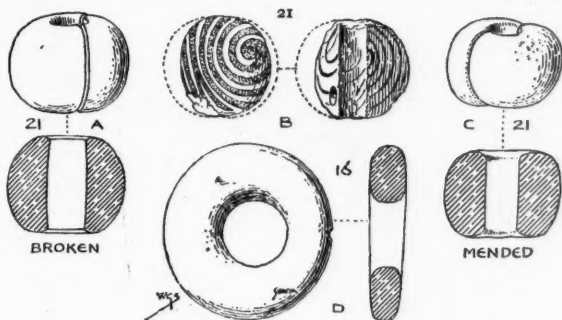


Fig. 6.—Glass Beads and Jet Ring. Hut-sites as numbered.

shapeless pieces of highly-oxidised iron; a perfect spindle-whorl; a broken ditto, and a half of a finger-ring. These were all found from 15 ins. to 18 ins. below the grass surface.

This excavation was carried right back to the base of the wall, and the digging was carried down to a depth of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft., until the subsoil appeared to be undisturbed. A stone lamp was found in a niche in the wall, at a level which corresponded with about 6 ins. above the presumed floor of the dwelling.

On referring to plan, it will be observed that No. 20 is just inside and south of the western entrance, which cuts through the inner and outer walls; and as the results obtained were so promising, it was determined to thoroughly excavate the other side of the entrance.

This site seemed a favourable position for dwellings, for the curve of the wall afforded weather-shelter from the west, and partially so from the north; whilst the rise of the ground towards



the cairns crowning the summit, gave a good deal of protection from the east and south. The excavation made here was 37 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, and varied from 2 ft. to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in depth. The deepest part was next the wall, and exposed its foundations. These were of stones, mostly of a size that one man could easily lift, and were thrown roughly together, not regularly laid. The wall was dry-built, with some earth between the interstices. The floor of this habitation was much more definite than any of the other hut-sites, and gave considerable evidence of prolonged occupancy.

*Hut-site No. 21.*—The digging and examination of this site, No. 21, occupied the attention of four men for five-and-a-half days.

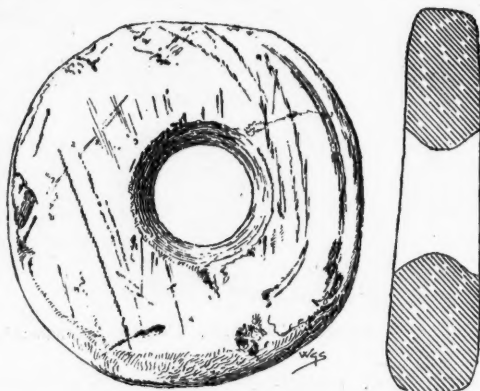


Fig. 7.—Spindle-whorl. Hut-site No. 21.

The finds were as follows :—

Spindle-whorl of sandstone,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ins. in diameter,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick ; small hole bored from each side.

Spindle-whorl of soft stone,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  ins. in diameter,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick ; hole fairly large, bored from each side.

Spindle-whorl of soft stone,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  ins. in diameter, varying thickness,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. to  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. ; hole bored from each side.

Two spindle-whorls of slate. Both about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins. in diameter and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick ; holes bored from each side.

These five spindle-whorls are crudely made, and holes carelessly bored. A broken spindle-whorl of sandstone.

Another was found of slate, a little over 2 ins. in diameter, with a large hole well drilled from each side,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. in diameter.



This large and better-made spindle-whorl has a thickness of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. (see fig. 7).

A whorl-like object of slate, which when perfect must have had a diameter of 3 ins., and a well-made hole 2 ins. in diameter.

Half of a square of slate, which seems to have been 2 ins. by 2 ins., and with a hole in the middle of a diameter of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins.; thickness  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.

An irregularly-shaped fragment of slate,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  ins. by 2 ins., with remains of perforation which probably possessed a diameter of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.

A broken, water-worn pebble, 5 ins. long, 2 ins. wide, and 1 in. thick, partially coated with small masses of corroded iron, was dug out of the floor.

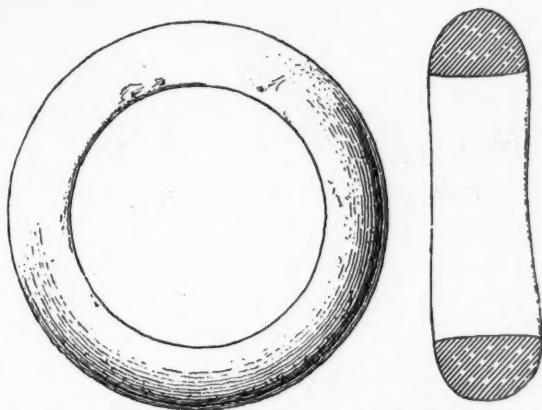


Fig. 8.—Stone Ring or Armlet. Hut-site No. 21.

Portions of an armlet of slate and fragments of another of wood, apparently bog-oak.

A perfect ring (see fig. 8), made from a light stone of a sandy nature. The internal diameter of this object is only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins., so if it be an armlet, it could only have been slipped over the hand of a very small child.

Half of a finger ring, which, when whole, had an internal diameter of  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. It is polished, and is composed of some hard, white, mineral substance.

A small nodule of soft slate.

Two small very dark blue glass beads.

Fragment of glass-bead, exterior coloured yellow, in such a manner that the clear glass shows in spiral lines (see 21, fig. 6).

Seven halves of light-green glass beads, and another which had been in halves, but had been mended by joining the two pieces together with some kind of cement (see 21, fig. 6).

A small perforated pebble, and a stone rubber.

A large and well-made sandstone lamp (see fig. 9), and a fragment of another.

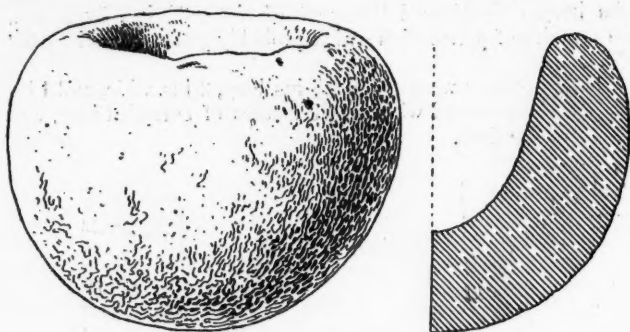


Fig. 9.—Stone Lamp. Hut-site No. 21.  $\frac{1}{2}$  size.



Fig. 10.—Iron Object, supposed Bridle-bit. Hut-site No. 21.  $\frac{1}{2}$  size.

Some fragments of highly-oxidised iron, one piece suggesting an original triangular shape. It has been suggested that this may be a bridle-bit (see fig. 10).

A fragment of burnt hazel-nut. Much wood-charcoal was found in this excavation, especially in a hole 6 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. below the floor.

*Hut-site No. 22.*—Yielded charcoal, and a broken, perforated piece of slate.

*Hut-site No. 23.*—Gave faint traces of wood-charcoal only.

*Hut-site No. 24.*—Wood-charcoal, and a few water-worn pebbles.

*Hut-site No. 25.*—Here was a depression close to the wall, and near No. 22. In this a trial pit was dug, and this yielded plenty of wood-charcoal, half of a blue glass bead, and a fragment of perforated slate.

*Hut-site No. 26.*—In this, a broken spindle-whorl and a large flat pebble were found.

*Hut-site No. 27.*—This was partially explored, and yielded an ornamented spindle-whorl (see fig. 11), a broken plain ditto, and a considerable number of fragments of entirely oxidised iron. It also yielded a little wood-charcoal and a disc of slate (see fig.

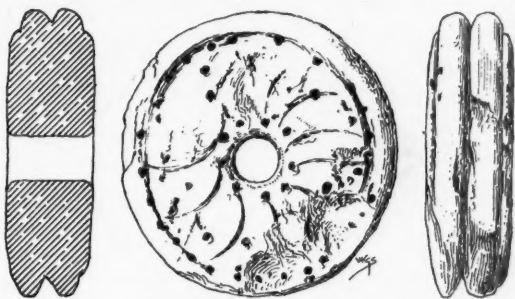


Fig. 11.—Ornamented Spindle-whorl. Hut-site No. 27.

12), on each side of which a hole had been commenced but never finished, as they would not fairly meet. In the "clatter" just below this site, a large flat stone, roughly placed on other supports of the same material, was found. The canopy formed a low recess, which was dug out, but nothing was found to indicate its use except some charcoal.

Trenches were dug through the main—or eastern—the western, and the southern entrances into the fortress; but these excavations gave no result. The stone enclosures below the rocks, on the south-west slope of the hill, appear to be modern. One of these, looking somewhat like a hut-circle, was examined, and rendered a piece of modern glazed earthenware. There are similar small stone circles on the northern, southern, and western slopes of the hill. Some of these were investigated, but scarcely any traces of human occupancy were discovered. They are outside

the fortress, and may be ancient, but probably not so old as the remains inside. The circular ring of stones, numbered 28 on plan, was examined by trenching, with barren results. No attempt was made to explore the three cairns on the summit. These may have existed before the fortress was constructed, and may cover interments; or the stones may have been accumulated by the fortress builders to repair walls, or form obstacle "clatters." Another suggestion is that these great heaps formed a magazine of missiles to hurl at the enemy; and yet another, that they are ruins of rough platforms on which signal-fires were

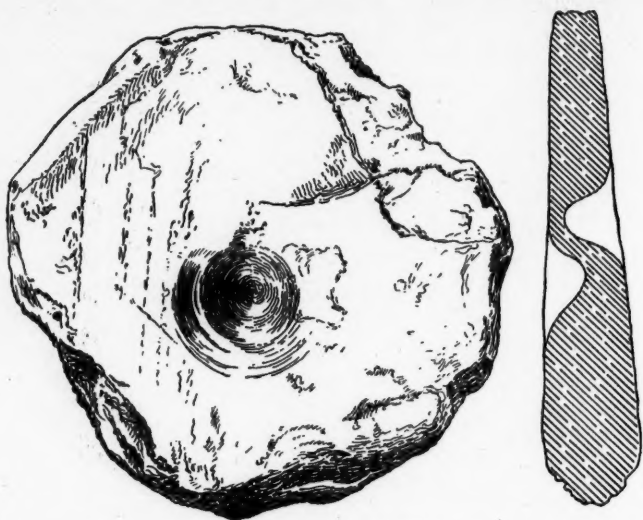


Fig. 12.—Slate Disc, showing careless drilling. Hut-site No. 27.

lighted. A thorough exploration of these cairns ought to be made, but it will be heavy and expensive work. It could not be undertaken by the compilers of the present report, for they had already devoted fourteen working days mainly to the examination of the hut-sites; and during nearly the whole of this time six men were busily occupied, in addition to the services rendered by the writers in directing, recording the daily operations and surveying. The great heat of last June made the work somewhat trying; but the rule that the workmen should do nothing except under close supervision, from the time they commenced in the morning until they ceased work in the

evening, was strictly adhered to. The exploration of the fortress as a whole was a partial one, but enough was done to settle the period during which it was occupied. Further work under the lee of some of the walls would be desirable, with the probable result that the objects found would be similar to those already recorded. If this could be undertaken, together with a thorough exploration of the cairns by an archæologist of experience, who would devote time and money to the work, a scientific service would be rendered. This would mean a lengthened sojourn in the neighbourhood, which unfortunately the undersigned, living in another part of Britain, are unable to perform.

An examination of the objects found during the exploration of Trigarn is convincing that this fortress, like that of St. David's Head, was occupied during the Iron Age. Many fragments of this metal, highly oxidised, were discovered at considerable depths, associated with spindle-whorls, pounders of stone, sling-stones, glass beads, portions of armlets and rings. This iron evidence was very marked in Hut-site No. 22, and was confirmed in Nos. 18, 20, 21 and 27. Whether these ruins of iron were original weapons or implements it is now impossible to say. They certainly do not suggest culinary vessels.

What are presumed to be lamps are, more or less, spherical stones, which have been hollowed so as to form rude cups. The bottoms of these vessels are rounded, so that they do not stand firmly upright on a hard surface. On soil or turf it is, of course, otherwise.

The lamp found in Hut-site No. 11 is of igneous rock, the remainder are of sandstone. The large example found in Hut-site No. 21 has a cup  $2\frac{1}{4}$  ins. in diameter,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ins. deep. It weighs 3 lbs. Similar cup-like stones were found by Sir Francis Tress Barry in the Brochs at Keiss Bay, Caithness, and were associated with spindle-whorls, pounders, rubbers and querns of stone, together with iron objects.

The most striking spindle-whorl is that found in Hut-site No. 27 (see fig. 11). It is ornamental as depicted; but the curious feature about it is that the edge has a small groove running around the whole of the centre of the circumference. This form is quite new to the explorers.

The beads, armlets, and rings are very interesting, and especially the former. The dark blue beads are similar to those found in the Stone Camp at St. David's Head. They have a diameter about  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch, and a hole  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch across. One side of this hole is flattened and the other not, in one example; and the other has both sides flattened—the latter, doubtless, to lie closer on the string as an inside bead.

The fragment of yellow bead, with spiral pattern, had a diameter when whole of half an inch; and the exterior colouring indicates a decided advance in the ornamentation of these objects. The interior glass is clear and colourless. The light green beads are also of the same diameter, with  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. holes; these are also of the same colour right through. They are so cleanly broken in two near the centre, that it was thought that they were purposely cast in halves and then cemented; but a close examination reveals the cleavage in the sharp cutting edges of the fracture.

The two halves of the mended bead are neatly joined with some adhesive substance. No cement is visible, and any glue material would not stand the prolonged action of damp soil.

The following fragments of chalk flint were found: one in Hut-site No. 13, another in No. 20, one small flake in No. 18, and two in No. 21. None of these possessed secondary working. Several pieces of drift flint turned up during the exploration. Very few stone pounder or rubbers were found—at St. David's Head these objects turned up in considerable numbers. Potsherds of any kind within the fortress were conspicuous by their absence—the tiny fragments of early type found in Hut-site No 18 alone excepted. No cooking-stones were found.

The occasional occupants of the fortress were evidently too advanced to use such primitive means of cooking, for, like their neighbours located at the camp on St. David's Head, they appertained to the late Celtic period, and were probably in residence on Trigarn well within the historic period.

In respect to the sling-stones, of which such great numbers were found (some in piles), it is possible, perhaps probable, that they were derived from a deposit of exactly similar rolled stones that had been exploited at a quarry on the road to Newport, before reaching the cross-road to Fishguard, after passing the stream from Carn Alw and Carn Broseb, a little beyond the point marked 373 in the 1in. Ordnance Survey. Here the highway cuts through the old quarry.

At Maesgwyn Meillionog (the white clover-field) under Trigarn, is Lle Claddwyd Môn, Maelen a Madog, the burial-place of the three kings, Mon, Maelen and Madog. In the "Grave Englynion" in Skene, *Four Ancient Books of Wales*, vol. i, 312, ii, 30, there are four stanzas devoted to Mor, Meilir and Madauc. According to the first of these, they are buried on a hill in Pant Gwyn Gwynionauc. Madawc is said there to have been son to Gwyn of Gwynllwg; Mor son of Peridwr of Penwedig, a district in North Cardiganshire; and Meilir son of

Brwyn of Brycheiniog. But these names again appear in the *Triads*; or rather Madoc is there said to have been the son of Brwyn (*Triad*, i, 68; ii, 39; iii, 77. *Myvyrian Archaeology*, ii, pp. 15, 16, 69). We are indebted for this information to Professor Rhys.

The farm on which are the graves of the three kings is occupied by Mr. Stephen Puton, who imperfectly opened one some time ago, but observed in it only some charcoal.

S. BARING GOULD,  
R. BURNARD,  
IRVINE K. ANDERSON.

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## THE REGISTERS OF GUMFRESTON PARISH, CO. PEMBROKE.

BY EDWARD LAWS, ESQ., F.S.A.

MR. HERBERT J. ALLEN, our local secretary for Pembrokeshire, seeing the importance of duplicating ancient parish records, has transcribed the registers of Gumfreston. Mr. Allen asked me to collate his copy with the original, and jot down a few notes on his work. This I have been enabled to do through the kindness of the Rev. George Massy, rector of Gumfreston.

In the first place, I wish to bear witness to the conscientiousness exhibited by Mr. Allen in carrying out his self-imposed task. The original is so faded by damp that it is hard to read; in a very few instances, perhaps, Mr. Allen may have misread a word, but I have failed to find a single case of careless copying.

Hitherto, the Johnston registers, 1637, were believed to be the oldest in the county of Pembroke; but one entry was made in the Gumfreston book in 1632, thus ante-dating Johnston by five years.

The Gumfreston volume now consists of thirty-three sheets of parchment, varying in size (sixteen pages have been cut out). It divides itself into two portions: there are twenty-five pages  $9\frac{1}{2}$  ins. by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ins., the entries on these date from 1632 to 1750; seven pages, measuring 10 ins. by 7 ins., entries from 1750 to 1790, one small strip is sewn on the front, containing two entries of marriages in 1733. The entries have apparently been made on loose sheets, sometimes consecutively, sometimes not; and this chronological hotch-potch evidently beat the binder, so he just put the small old sheets together and the larger new ones, leaving the reader to make what he could of the jumble. The sheets are written on both sides.

The earliest entry stands thus :



"More births of the yeere 1632 Joan the Daughter of M. . . . . and . . . . . his . . . . . baptised . . . . ."<sup>1</sup>

This is on the bottom of the sixteenth page, eighth sheet. My impression is that this sheet is portion of an older book, and that these older parchments were scraped down; and that several of the existing sheets are palimpsests on the older parchment.

The second entry is in the middle of the fifth page, third sheet:

"Thomas ye son of Henry Eynon and Katherine his wife was borne vpon ye first day of March 1647."

"William ye sonn of Henry Eynon and Katherin his wife was borne vpon ye 20th day of July, 1658."

"Mary ye dotter of John Rice and Elizabeth his wife was baptised ye 4th day of March, 1647."

Immediately following this entry we find:

"Burials in the year 1651."

"Richard the sonne of Henry White was buried August 23."

"William Howell servant to Mr. Williams was buried about the 22nd of May."

From this date until the year 1790, all years are represented by entries, with the following exceptions:

1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1715, 1721, 1757, 1787, 1788, 1789.

Some of these omissions are, no doubt, due to the absence of the lost pages; and in so small a parish as Gumfreston it may well happen that certain years might pass without birth, death, or marriage; indeed, we find from an entry that such was the case in 1757. Through the whole of the seventeenth century the entries are in the wildest confusion.

Page five is perhaps of the greatest interest.

Marages Anno D'mi 1655.

Griffith Phillip of the p'ishe of Gumfreston in the com of Pembr wedv<sup>r</sup> and Jane Johnes of the same p'ishe and com spinster were married by John Prothorough one of the Justices of the Peace of the towne of Tenbie upon the fourth daie of June 1655.

<sup>1</sup> Martyn Lloyd?—E. L.

<sup>2</sup> Widdower.

In presence of

Jho Lleweelin

James Hale mark

John Prothoragha

Henry ✠ Tho mark

Morgan Bowen Register with many others.

John Lloyd and Anne Williams both of the p'ishe of Gumfreston were married by Thomas Rogers one of the Justices of the Peace of the Towne of Tenbie upon the first daie of November, 1655.

Arthur Russell

Tho Rogers Maior

William Lewis

John Rice

Morgan Bowen

Register and others.

Henry Prout and Christian Andrew both of the p'ishe of Gumfreston in the countie of Pembroke weare married by David Hamond one of Justices of the peace of the towne of Tenbie upon the 4th daie of December 1655.

In presence of

William Lewis

David Hamond

John Prout

Lewis Howall

Morgan Bowen

(illegible) Register.

Lewis Howell of the p'ishe of St. Flourence in the countie of Pembroke and Elizabeth Prout of the p'ishe of Gumfreston in the said countie of Pembroke spinster weare married By Thomas Rogers one of the Justices of the peace the towne of Tenbie within the s'd countie of Pembr upon the 3th of Januarie 1655: /

In pr'sence of: /

John Williams

Jno Rogers M

Henry Williams

(illegible) Nouden

Morgan Bowen p'ishe register: /

John Prothoragha served as one of the Bailiffs of Tenby in 1646, and as Mayor in 1653; he was probably not a Tenby man by birth, as no other person of this name appears on the list.

Thomas Rogers was Bailiff in 1645, succeeded Thomas Barret (who apparently died in office) as Mayor in

1665. Mayor again in 1670, when a Thomas Rogers, probably his son, acted as Bailiff. The Rogers' were a thoroughly Tenby family: we find a Richard Rogers Bailiff in 1419. They died out in the person of our J. P.'s son, Thomas, who appears as Mayor in 1693.

David Hammond's family first appear on the municipal record in 1570, and are pretty frequently repeated until 1747. Our David had been Bailiff in 1632, and Mayor in 1645.

As regards the witnesses, Arthur Russell was certainly a man of some little local importance—he was a Bailiff in 1655—and an Arthur Russell was Mayor in 1695, and again in 1704. John Prout is still represented in the neighbourhood, though none of the family have aspired to municipal honours.

We should like to know more about Morgan Bowen, "Pishe register." How did Gumfreston, with its tiny population, manage to retain an educated man for this apparently unremunerative appointment? Morgan Bowen wrote a scholarly hand.

Thus we can read between the lines, that these Justices of the Peace who usurped the functions of the Church were no myrmidons from Westminster, but the ordinary representatives of the town of Tenby.

Another interesting page in our Gumfreston Register comes under the head of "Briefs."

September ye 20th 1663. Colected towards a brife of ye twne of hexham<sup>1</sup> in ye county of norethumberland ye sume of one shillinge ten pence.

Guiven by ye Consent of ye Pishe to a brife of on John Greames and William Tinkler whose goods was taken by a Turkish ship ye sume of one shilling (1663).

Given by the churchwardens towards a bridge of Montgynryshire for a fire in ye P'ish of (illegible) the sume of one shillinge.

Collected towards a brife of ye haven of Greate<sup>2</sup> grimbesy ye sum of one shillinge six pence 1664.

Given towards a brife of on Elizabeth Cosione and Mary Lloyd on a Captan wife & ye other a minister wife ye sum of on shillinge 1664.

<sup>1</sup> Hexham, Northumberland. To W. Smith and others.

<sup>2</sup> For the repair of a haven.

1661. Given to bridges. Towards a bridge of Oxford<sup>1</sup> two shillings sixpence for a fire in 44.

Towards a bridge of South Wenl Dale Soubay<sup>2</sup> for a fire in the yeere sixty nine two shillings foure pence on the 25 of August.

Collected on the 20th day of October to a brife of Widdo Ridli a minister wife the sume—2.

Collected on the 27th day of November unto a brife of John de Kraino Krainsby<sup>3</sup> minister of Gods word the sume of two shillings.

Given by the consent of the P'ish towards the bridge of Draynton<sup>4</sup> one shillinge sixe pence.

Given by the consent of the P'ish towards the brife of Rippon one shilling.

July 13 1662 Collected towards a breefe for Mrs. Ellen Medcalf wife to Captain Nicholas Medcalfe of Ballingaully in the county of Corke two shillings.

In the year 1696 we find a verse introduced thus :

Henry Evans son of William Evans and Joan his wife being borne in the year of our Lord God 1696 in the month of August.

“ Judge not of Death by sence lest you mistake it  
Death's neither friend nor foe but as you make it;  
Live as you should, you need not to complain,  
For when to live is Christ, to die is gain,  
When should——”

Perhaps the Revd. Nicholas Stokes was author of these lines.

It is impossible from the register to make out a list of the rectors of Gumfreston.

We find those mentioned run thus :

1657 Feb 1	Mr. Thomas David
	Minister of God's word
1686 Aprill	Nic Stokes
„ „ July 8	Nic Stokes cut of the Parish of Gumfreston
„ „ July 10th	Nicolas Stokes Rector
1729 Nov'ber 30	Mr. John Howells Rector of this parish was buried the 30th day of November in the parish church of Tenby in the yeare of our Lord 1729.
1732 March 18	J. Holcombe
1735 Jan 3	J. Holcombe Rector

<sup>1</sup> Magdalen Bridge.

<sup>3</sup> Kranisky.

<sup>2</sup> Sowerby Bridge?—E. L.

<sup>4</sup> Drayton, Salop.

## SOME DOLMENS AND THEIR CONTENTS.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A.

THE literature on the subject of rude stone monuments is as extensive as it is unsatisfactory. It would, perhaps, be difficult to say whether the Druidic absurdities of the antiquaries of the eighteenth century, or the fantastic theories of the late Mr. James Fergusson, have done the more to damage the progress of scientific investigation as to the true origin and significance of the sepulchral monuments of the Neolithic inhabitants of Europe. Surely, the time has now come when a reliable treatise should be published to supersede such obsolete works as Thomas Wright's *The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon*, and Llewellyn Jewitt's *Grave Mounds and their Contents*. The series issued in France under the title of *Nos Origines*, by M. A. Bertrand and Salomon Reinach, supply this want; but none of the volumes have as yet been translated into English. As far as we can gather, most of the archæologists who have turned their attention to the sepulchral remains of the Later Stone Age have concerned themselves more with the peculiarities of the structure in which the dead were deposited than with the grave-goods accompanying the burials. In the present paper we propose to describe some of the most notable examples of what the French archæologists call *mobilier funéraire* of the Neolithic period in western and northern Europe.

There is no evidence forthcoming to show how the dead were disposed of by the River-drift man of the earlier Palæolithic age, since no sepulchral deposit of so remote a time has as yet been recorded.

There is considerable reason to believe that the Cave man of the later Palæolithic Age, in some cases, at any

rate, buried his dead in the rock-shelter in which he lived. Skeletons have been found in the Baoussés-Roussés<sup>1</sup> (or "Red Caves"), near Mentone, in the commune of Vintimiglia, on the frontiers of Italy and France, under circumstances which seem to point to the fact that they had been placed there purposely. The skeletons were stained red by the ferruginous earth of the cave, and with them were found numbers of shells and deers' teeth, artificially perforated for use as dress trimmings or personal ornaments, and implements of flint and bone occupying a definite position with regard to the deceased. Similarly perforated shells have been discovered with skeletons in the rock-shelter of Cro-Magnon<sup>2</sup> at Eyzies and Laugerie-Basse,<sup>3</sup> in the Dordogne, France; and the remains of a skeleton in the lowest stratum of the Duruthy rock-shelter<sup>4</sup> at Sordes, in the Department of Landes, between Bayonne and Pau, were associated with more than forty bears' canine teeth, and three lion's canines, perforated for suspension and engraved with various designs. An excellent summary of the available information on the subject is given by M. Émile Cartailhac, in the chapter on "Le Culte des Morts dans les Cavernes," in *La France Préhistorique*. His conclusion<sup>5</sup> is that the skeletons deposited in the caves are of the age of Solutré or La Madeleine, that is to say, the very end of the Palæolithic period. He thinks that the bodies were not buried, but that the flesh was removed from the bones, and the dead were preserved in the abodes of the living.

Coming now to the Neolithic times we are on much surer grounds, as there are numerous well-authenticated

<sup>1</sup> E. Rivière's *Palæthnologie, De l'antiquité de l'homme dans les Alpes-Maritimes*.

<sup>2</sup> É. Cartailhac's *La France Préhistorique*, p. 106.

<sup>3</sup> *La France Préhistorique*, p. 110.

<sup>4</sup> *La France Préhistorique*, p. 114.

<sup>5</sup> *Loc. cit.*, p. 120.

instances of the use of caves formerly inhabited by the hunters of the mammoth reindeer, as burial-places for man of the polished-stone age. One of the most remarkable of these is the Duruthy rock-shelter at Sordes, in the South of France, already mentioned. Here the lower and older deposit of *débris* contained the remains of a human skeleton, carved teeth of the cave bear and lion perforated for suspension, bones of the reindeer, a barbed bone harpoon, quantities of flint flakes, and traces of fire, indicating that the cave had been occupied by several generations of hunters towards the end of the Palæolithic period. In the upper or more recent deposit were thirty human skeletons, together with most beautifully-finished Neolithic flint implements, amongst which was a lance-head, exhibiting surface flaking like the ripple-marks of the sea on a sandy beach—a perfection of *technique* in the manufacture of flint implements only found in the best specimens from Egypt<sup>1</sup> and Scandinavia.<sup>2</sup>

The sepulchral caves of the Neolithic period were usually closed up at the mouth after they had been filled with human remains, either by a dry-built rubble wall, as in the case of the cavern of L'Homme Mort,<sup>3</sup> in Lozère, or by a single slab of stone, as at the Trou du Fronthal,<sup>4</sup> near Furfooz, in Belgium.

Instances of Neolithic cave-burials in Wales have been recorded in the district of Yale, between Llandegla and Llanarmon, Denbighshire, and at Gop. In the Perthi Chwareu cave,<sup>5</sup> in Yale, were found the remains of sixteen individuals; and in the Rhos Digre cave<sup>6</sup> in the same neighbourhood human remains were asso-

<sup>1</sup> *Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord*, for 1847 p. 138.

<sup>2</sup> F. C. J. Spurrell in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. liii, p. 44.

<sup>3</sup> É. Cartailhac's *La France Préhistorique*, p. 148.

<sup>4</sup> Dupont's *L'Homme pendant l'Age de la Pierre*.

<sup>5</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 4th Ser., vol. iii, p. 25, "On the Discovery of Platycnemic Men in Denbighshire, and Notes on their Remains," by W. Wynne Ffoulkes.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 30.



ciated with a polished green-stone axe, a flint flake, and fragments of rude pottery. In both cases the skulls were dolicho-cephalic and the shin bones platy-nemic, indicating that the burials were older than the Bronze Age. The Gop rock-shelter was visited by the Cambrian Archæological Association in 1891, during the Holywell Meeting, when Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, F.R.S., described the results of his explorations there.<sup>1</sup> In a sepulchral chamber measuring 4 ft. 6 in. square and 3 ft. 10 in. high, covered by a limestone slab, an enormous quantity of human remains were discovered, associated with Bronze Age pottery, an object of jet, and a polished flint-flake. The skulls were chiefly dolicho-cephalic, but there were a certain number of brachy-cephalic skulls, indicating that the place had been used as a sepulchre over a long period, ending about the time when the round-headed Celt was just beginning to displace his long-headed Iberian predecessor in Wales.

Natural caves occur almost exclusively in the limestone rock, so that in districts where this geological formation does not exist cave-burials are impossible. Consequently, where caves were not available it was necessary for prehistoric man to devise some other method of disposing of his dead. He got his first idea of a sepulchral chamber from the natural caverns in the limestone rock, and it was not long before it occurred to him that they might be imitated by artificial means. In some parts of France, where the geological formation is suitable (*i.e.*, of chalk, soft sandstone, etc.), sepulchral grottoes of the Neolithic period,<sup>2</sup> excavated with stone implements, have been discovered. Some of the most interesting in the valley of Petit-Morin, near Epernay, have sculptured representations of stone axes mounted in their hafts, and a female divinity with an owl's face like the Mycenæan idols,

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. Camb.*, 5th Ser., vol. viii, p. 71.

<sup>2</sup> *La France Préhistorique*, pp. 153 and 240; Baron de Baye's *Archéologie Préhistorique*.



indicating that religious ideas were beginning to influence sepulchral usages.

Another way of imitating the natural cave<sup>1</sup> as a place of burial was to construct a chamber of huge blocks of stone, having a passage leading to it, and cover the whole with a mound of earth ; in other words, to build a dolmen or chambered cairn.

Before proceeding further, however, it may be as well to define what is meant by a dolmen, and this question again necessitates an inquiry into the essential points of difference between the burial customs of the Neolithic and of the Bronze Age.

The word "dolmen" in its most restricted sense may be applied to what in Wales is called a cromlech (*i.e.*, a horizontal slab of stone, supported on three or more upright stones); although in a wider sense it is used in France to describe megalithic structures which are in reality the interiors of chambered cairns. Dolmens, in the restricted meaning of the word, or cromlechs, are now generally recognised to be the megalithic sepulchral chambers which at one time must have been covered by mounds and approached by an entrance passage. That this is the case must be obvious to anyone who has visited the great prehistoric cemetery near Auray in the Morbihan, where dolmens are to be seen in every stage of decay. The tumulus of Kercado, near Carnac, shows what a dolmen is like when complete, with its chamber entrance, passage, and mound above it. Next we have the Dolmen des Marchands, near Locmariaquer, which still preserves its chamber and entrance passage intact ; but the upper part of the cairn has been removed so as to expose the cap-stone of the chamber. Lastly, the dolmen of Crucuno, near Plouharnel, has been deprived of its entrance passage, denuded of its mound, and now presents exactly the same appearance as an ordinary Welsh cromlech.

<sup>1</sup> It has been suggested that the chambered cairn is copied from the Eskimo type of dwelling, and that the burial mound is intended to be the house of the dead.

It will be as well, therefore, to confine the use of the word "dolmen" to the interior structure of such tumuli as contain chambers roofed over with horizontal slabs of stone forming a single span from upright to upright; it being a matter of absolute indifference of what the ground-plan of the chamber and passage is like. This is the only kind of megalithic sepulchral monument which, through the process of natural decay, or the advance of agricultural improvement, eventually becomes a simple cromlech or horizontal slab, supported on uprights like a huge table of stone.

Besides the dolmen there is another type of sepulchral chamber, covered by a mound, in which the roof, instead of being formed of a single slab spanning the whole width between the uprights, consists of over-sailing courses corbelled out until the span is so reduced that it may be bridged over by a comparatively small stone at the top. The best-known examples of tumuli containing chambers constructed on this principle are at Newgrange, Co. Meath, and Maeshowe, in Orkney. It is proposed to apply the term *chambered cairn* only to sepulchral mounds of this class, and to reserve the term *dolmen* for chambers roofed over with single-span lintels.

It will be seen that we attach far more importance to the way in which the roof of the chamber is constructed than to its ground plan. The varieties of the plans of the dolmens and chambered cairns are almost infinite, as may be seen from Dr. Oscar Montelius' admirable classification of them in the *Antiquarisk Tidskrift för Sverige* (vol. 13, pts. 1 to 3); but as no special plan was adhered to at one time or at one place, the amount of information derived from the study of this feature has proved to be inconsiderable. With regard to the relative age of the dolmens and the chambered cairns, it may be noted that the sculptures at Newgrange are obviously of the Bronze Age, which would seem to indicate that the latter are probably the more recent.

In order to clear the ground for further investigation, we will now endeavour to contrast the burials of the Later Stone Age with those of the Bronze Age, in such a way that one may be easily distinguished from the other ; but in doing so it must be distinctly understood that the characteristics given are those of burials of pure Later Stone Age type, and pure Bronze Age type, there being intermediate or transitional forms due to an admixture of race between the non-Aryan aboriginal Iberian population of Great Britain and the Goidelic Celts who succeeded them. The differences between the two kinds of burials are shown in tabular form below.

*Method of Dealing with the Body after Death.*

LATER STONE AGE.

The body appears in some cases to have had the flesh removed by artificial means, or by exposure, and the bones afterwards placed in a megalithic osuary chamber. In other cases, the body or skeleton was placed in a doubled-up position in a megalithic sepulchral chamber, or buried in a mound, or in the earth.

BRONZE AGE.

The body was usually cremated, and the ashes of the bones collected and placed in a cinerary urn ; but numerous examples of inhumation occur, showing that the sepulchral usages of the Later Stone Age and the Bronze Age overlapped.

*Nature of the Tomb or Receptacle in which the Deceased was Deposited.*

LATER STONE AGE.

The body or skeleton of the deceased was usually placed with those of the other members of his tribe or family in a dolmen, or a megalithic sepulchral chamber, having an entrance passage to allow of successive interments. The dolmen or chamber was not intended to be permanently sealed up until it was full. Sometimes the body was buried in a mound, or in the earth.

BRONZE AGE.

The cinerary urn containing the ashes of the bones of the deceased was usually placed within a kist or rectangular chest, constructed of flat slabs of stone ; or sometimes placed in an inverted position on a flat slab or stone, or upright with a cover stone. If the body was unburnt, it was placed within a kist in a doubled-up attitude. A kist was intended to contain the remains of only one or two individuals buried at the same time, and once closed up it was never intended to be opened again. The kist of the Bronze Age differs from the stone-lined graves of the Iron Age, in having its length more nearly equal to its breadth.

*Nature of the Superstructure above the Tomb, or the Exterior  
Indication of its Existence.*

LATER STONE AGE.

The dolmen, or megalithic sepulchral chamber, was usually covered by a mound of stone or earth of oval or long shape; but in the transition period between the Later Stone Age and the Bronze Age, circular mounds came into fashion. The mounds have generally a retaining-wall round the foot of the mound, and are also in many cases encircled by a ditch and setting of standing stones. At the end of Later Stone Age or the beginning of the Bronze Age, the chambered cairn began to degenerate, and the stone circle alone survived, with a kist in the centre in place of the chamber and passage. There are other burials of the Later Stone Age in long barrows without chambers, or simply in the ground, with no exterior indication of the place of burial.

BRONZE AGE.

The cinerary urn containing the ashes of the bones of the deceased, whether enclosed within a kist or not, was usually covered by a circular mound of earth or stones, and there were generally several different burials within one mound, each having its own urn or kist. The first burial, which is, as a rule, on the original surface of the ground, or only slightly below it, is termed the "primary" interment, and the subsequent ones at different levels within the mound are termed "secondary" interments. Sometimes natural hillocks of gravel or sand were utilised as natural burial-mounds.

*Nature of the Grave-Goods.*

LATER STONE AGE.

*Urns.*—These are of various forms, but principally either shallow bowls with rounded bottoms, or taller vessels somewhat resembling the "drinking-cups" of the Bronze Age. The ornament is often in alternate horizontal bands of pattern and plain surface. It seems to have been executed with a pointed stick, and not with a string impressed into the clay when wet, as in the Bronze Age.

BRONZE AGE.

*Urns.*—These are of three kinds (exclusive of the cinerary urns, which cannot be classed as grave-goods), called by archaeologists drinking-cups, food-vessels, and incense-cups, exhibiting characteristic Bronze-Age decoration in which the chevron motive predominates. The drinking-cups and food-vessels are probably the oldest, as they are found chiefly with unburnt bodies. The incense-cups are never associated with unburnt bodies, and are generally placed amongst the bones within the cinerary urn. The arrangement of the ornament on the drinking cups, in horizontal bands of pattern alternating with plain bands, is a feature which is characteristic of the dolmen pottery, and indicates survival from the Later Stone Age into the Bronze Age.

*Nature of the Grave-Goods.*

## LATER STONE AGE.

*Weapons, Tools, and Appliances.*—These usually consist of polished stone hammer and axe-heads, in some cases mounted in deer-horn hafts, leaf-shaped and barbed arrow-heads of flint and rock crystal, flint knives, lance-heads or daggers and flakes, and bone piercers.

*Personal Ornaments.*—These usually consist of necklaces of stone beads, not symmetrically shaped but highly polished, and sometimes with stone pendants in the shape of axes; necklaces of amber beads, occasionally in the shape of a stone hammer; necklaces of shells and animals' canine teeth, artificially perforated, and rings of stone and shell.

## BRONZE AGE.

*Weapons, Tools, and Appliances.*—These usually consist of bronze daggers, with a triangular blade fixed by three rivets to a wooden handle, which is occasionally ornamented with gold; bronze razors, in some cases ornamented with a diagonal chequer-work of finely engraved lines; highly finished flint knives, with leaf-shaped blades; small perforated axe-hammers of stone, beautifully polished; wrist-guards of stone, and whetstones perforated for suspension.

*Personal Ornaments.*—These usually consist of necklaces made up of beads and plates of jet, ornamented with lozenge patterns formed of rows of small dots, necklaces of amber beads, armlets of gold and bronze, and bronze pins.

*Ethnological Peculiarities of the Human Skulls and Bones.*

## LATER STONE AGE.

Skulls usually dolicho-cephalic (or of long oval shape), indicating a non-Aryan Iberian race, and platycnemic (or flattened) shin bones.

## BRONZE AGE.

Skulls usually brachycephalic (or nearly round), indicating the Celtic race, but often mesati-cephalic (or slightly oval), indicating an admixture of aboriginal Iberian blood.

It will be seen from the above comparative tables that the Later Stone Age and the Bronze Age overlapped one another to a considerable extent; partly because bronze was a scarce material when it was first introduced by the Goidelic Celts, so that those who were not rich enough to obtain bronze implements continued to use those of stone; and partly because the Celts, being numerically inferior to the aboriginal Iberian inhabitants, the latter to a large extent absorbed the former, and continued their Stone Age custom of burying the dead in a crouched-up position,

instead of adopting the newer practice of cremation. It is this overlap of the two stages of culture which makes it so difficult to classify the transitional forms of sepulchral monuments in a satisfactory manner.

We will now proceed to give an account of the explorations of the dolmens and chambered cairns of northern and western Europe which have yielded the most complete sets of grave-goods. The general distribution of dolmens in Europe may be seen by consulting the maps given in the *Dictionnaire Archéologique de la Gaule*, Salomon Reinach's *La Gaule avant les Gaulois*; and the *Compte Rendu du Congrès International d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistoriques à Stockholm*, 1874, vol. i, p. 176.

#### SWEDEN.

Illustrations and descriptions of the different kinds of sepulchral monuments of the Later Stone Age in Sweden will be found in Dr. Oscar Montelius' papers in the *Compte Rendu* of the International Congress of Prehistoric Archæology, held at Stockholm in 1874 (vol. i, pp. 152 to 176); the "*Bohuslänska fornsaker från hednatiden, beskrifna*" (pt. 1, p. 10); and in the *Antiquarisk Tidskrift för Sverige* (vol. xiii, pp. 29 to 40, and 137 to 184). The chief localities where they occur are (1) in Bohuslän on the west coast of Sweden; (2) in Västergötland, between Lakes Vänern and Vättern; and (3) in Skåne, at the southern extremity of Sweden.

There are more than 500 burials of this period in Sweden, and they are divided into the following classes by the archæologists of that country:—

(1) *Dösar*, or chambers roofed over with a single slab, like the Welsh cromlechs, and without any entrance passage. These are generally on the top of an oval (*långdös*) or round mound (*runddös*), surrounded by a setting of upright stones, either arranged in a circle or a rectangle.

(2) *Gångrifter*, or megalithic chambers with an entrance passage, the whole being roofed over with horizontal slabs and covered by a mound.

(3) *Hällkistor*, or kists made of flat slabs and not covered with earth at the top.

(4) Kists similar to the preceding, but entirely covered by a cairn.

The following Swedish dolmens have yielded specially complete sets of grave-goods:—

*The Ranten Dolmen* (near Falköping, Vestergötland).

#### CONTENTS.

##### *Human Remains.*

Several skeletons.

##### *Weapons, Tools, and Appliances.*

Ten poignards or lance-heads of flint.

Four arrow-heads of flint.

Several flakes of flint.

One perforated axe-head of trap.

Two polishers of black schist.

Three needles of bone.

##### *Personal Ornaments.*

A head of amber.

##### *Pottery.*

Three decorated earthenware urns.

(Described and illustrated in O. Montelius' *Antiquités Suédoises*, p. 13, and Figs. 51 and 93.)

*The Åsahögen Dolmen* (at Quistofta, Skåne).

#### CONTENTS.

##### *Human Remains.*

Several skeletons.

##### *Weapons, Tools, and Appliances.*

Forty flakes of flint.

Several chips of flint.

Five axe-heads of polished stone.

*Pottery.*

A beautifully-ornamented earthenware urn with a chequer-work pattern on it.

(Described and illustrated in O. Montelius' *Antiquités Suédoises*, p. 20, and Figs. 94 and 95.

Other Swedish dolmens have been explored with similar results.

Axvalla Heath, near Lake Venern, Vestergötland (S. Nilsson's *Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*, p. 126).

Karleby, near Falköping, Vestergötland (P. B. du Chaillu's *Viking Age*, vol. i, p. 75 ; and *Compte Rendu* of the Stockholm Congress of Prehistoric Archæology, vol. i, p. 173).

Luttra, Vestergötland (*Viking Age*, vol. i, p. 70).

Broholm, Fyen (*Viking Age*, vol. i, p. 77 ; and F. Schested's *Fortidsminder og Oldsager fra Eugen om Broholm*).

(To be continued.)

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## Archaeological Notes and Queries.

THE POSSESSIONS OF CONWAY ABBEY.—A document at the Public Record Office: *Court of Augmentations; Miscellaneous Books*, vol. 117, f. 19, contains the depositions of four of the inmates of Conway Abbey, relative to one of the abbatial properties which had been illegally withheld from the Crown at the suppression of the house. The names of the monks are Dan John Canonke, Dan John, porter, Dan Thomas Bryckdalle, and Dan D'd Vaghan, and they each witness by their several signatures to the testimony they had given. The charge was that a fraudulent lease of part of the abbey lands was executed by the abbot in favour of his *children*, after the date of the Act of Parliament which vested all the property in the Crown; and when attention was drawn to the irregularity, the abbot and Dr. Ellis [? Ellis Price] substituted a fresh lease bearing an earlier date. The upshot of this pleasing little transaction does not appear.

EDWARD OWEN.

CHILD-MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.—I have given, on p. 116, vol. 1890; of *Archæologia Cambrensis*, some curious examples of child-marriages, but the undergiven bond, relating to a divorce in consequence of a marriage "in tender years," is still more curious:

The bond is one of £100, entered into by Roger Jones, gent., of "Bedwall," in the county of Denbigh, to Hugh Meredith, gent., of "Abymbury," in the said county, and is dated 22nd of April, thirteenth year of James I (1615).

The condition I quote in full: "The Condicon of this obligacon is such that Whereas a marriage was Latelie had and solempnized betweene Edward Jones sonne and heire apar'nt of thaboue bounden Roger Jones and Rose Meredith one of the daughters of thaboue named Hugh Meredith At wch tyme the said Edward Jones and Rose were infants of tender yeres And whereas sythence the said marriage the said Roger Jones and Hugh Meredith for good causes and Consideracons them moveinge and for the good of their said children are agreed upon their equall Costs and Charges to have the said marriag dissolved and the said Edward Jones and Rose Meredith divorced and sett at libertie free from the said marriage to match and marie w'th others Now therefore if the said Roger Jones vpon the reasonable request or requests of the said Hugh Meredith and at the equall costs and chargs in the Lawe of the said Roger Jones and Hugh Meredith doe and will bringe the said Edward Jones at such tyme as hee the said Edward Jones shalbee in respect of his age able to giue his Consent to dissolue the said

marriage before a Competent judge w<sup>th</sup> the dioces of St. Assaph their to giue his full consent to dissolue the said marriage and to bee divorced from the said Rose Meredith as by Learned Councell shalbee devised So allwaies that in case the said Edward Jones doe Continue sicke and bedred as hee now is that then the said Roger Jones and Hugh Meredith shall at their equall costs and charges bringe the said Judge to the place where the said Edward Jones shall lye and hee bedered there to receaue and take his consent for the disolucon of the said marriage as aforesaid, That then this p<sup>n</sup>te obligacon to be voed and of noe effect or els the same to bee stand and remayne in full power strength and vertue.

Sealed and delivered in the p<sup>n</sup>ce

ROGER JONES.

of Robert Pemberton

John Saunders

Will<sup>m</sup> Lewys

David Johns

Edwarde . . . . .

Howell Jones "

The Roger Jones above mentioned is returned in Norden's *Survey of Bromfield*, as holding in Bedwal an estate of 31 [customary, or 65½ statute] acres of land. Rose Meredith, daughter of Mr. Hugh Meredith, was living in 1626, and was, I believe, never again married.

Wrexham.

ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

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THE EARLY COAL WORKINGS OF MERTHYR TYDVIL.—Archæology is defined as a discourse on antiquity, so that any leaflet from ancient times comes within the compass of our investigation, and does not necessary demand cromlech or cairn, church or battle-ground. In this industrial age, when science has come so much to the front, it is well, I submit, that we deviate a little way from old tracks, and note the beginning of some of the great employments of men, such as coal-delving, which have become of paramount importance. When it is understood that the mountains of Wales now contribute over twenty million tons a year to the coal needs of this country and of the world, it is evident that few subjects are so absorbing, especially when it is considered that all has been done in so brief a period. Records of coal-mining of a slight character in Wales are known to the antiquary. The aborigine knew the uses of coal, as an attested instance is given by Llwyd of a flint axe in a coal seam, and by Pennant (*Tour*, vol. i, p. 25), similar finding at Craig y Parc, Monmouthshire. The Romans had further knowledge of coal, and at Caerleon (*vide* Cardiff Free Library) coal was found in a half-burnt state under a tessellated pavement. The Normans used coal. Amongst other places, the smithy heap at Morlais

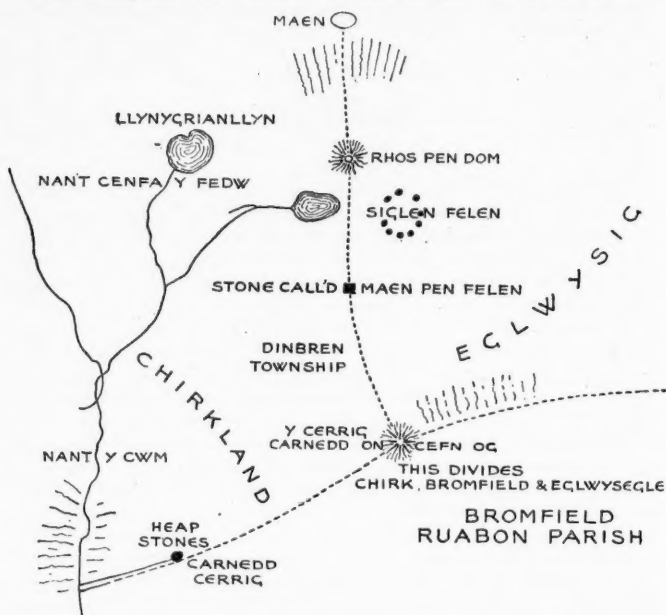
Castle, Merthyr, attest this; and so on down the centuries we have evidence, all more or less slight, yet of value to the antiquary, until the days of warfare ended, and in agriculture first, and next in primitive industries, the attention of men was turned to pursuits of peace. The Normans did much indirectly to this end: not only were the monks occupied on historic manuscripts and illumination in their cells, but skilled builders raised the noble abbeys and mansions which called forth the strains of such as Iolo Goch and Gutty'n Glyn, domestic bard to the Abbot of Valle Crucis. The Norman, too, who amongst his retainers had the smith and armour-makers and craftsmen of various kinds, equalling, if not excelling the native prince, who, judging from the evidence of the "Laws of Hywel Dda," nourished various industries by the requirements of domestic and hunting life in amongst the Welsh houses, which, in the Middle Ages, afforded indications of state, like those associated with Rhys ap Thomas and Owen Glyndwr.

But we must not wander from the coal-delvers, attractive as the subject may be. Previous to the nineteenth century, coal working in the Merthyr district was insignificant. In the annals of the Guest family, in the closing years of 1790, John Guest, the founder, coal was worked at the crop and sold by him to the farmers for 1*d.* per sack. The same thing was done at Dyllis, above Llwydcoed, in the Aberdare valley; and I myself knew an old man who, when a boy, carried coal from this part into Breconshire and other counties. With the growth of the iron industry coal working increased; but its extent is indicated by the fact that at Plymouth, in the early years of this century, only three men were employed, while now three thousand find full occupation. Following the industrial uses of coal came the shipment, which dates from 1830. Thus, steam coal comes into notice in the early days of steam, and side by side they may be said to have crept for a time, increasing in vigour; until now we are confronted with the fact of an unparalleled exhibition of steam power on land and sea, in workshops, and in all the industries of man, and a development of the coal export so vast as to arouse fears lest the removal of our mountains may not entail physical changes and disasters. The working of the 4 ft. steam coal in the Aberdare and Merthyr valley was almost contemporaneous, and both were insignificant. In the first named, the earliest sample was sent in a parcel done up like a pound of soap; and, in the second, the earliest consignment, simply filled a butter-cask. The contents of the butter-cask came from a level driven in to the 4-ft. seam, by Robert Thomas of Wernlaes. After his death the level was carried on by his widow, Mrs. Lucy Thomas, a member of the family of Sir W. T. Lewis, Bart. The coals were sent by canal to Cardiff, and then by sloop to London, and in the venture Lockett and Marychurch figured. Several men may be cited who did great work in the young days of Welsh steam coal, Mr. Insole conspicuous; and in bringing practically its value before the French consumer few laboured more effectively than Mr. Nixon. In the

history of the Welsh coal trade, effort has been made to do justice to all the pioneers ; here limit only enables one to take a cursory retrospect, and make our chief objective, the level at Wann Wyllt, Abercanaid, still to be seen, from whence the few tons were first taken which proved the forerunner of millions, and the expansion of an industry represented in Wales by the employment in one way and another of half the population of the Principality.

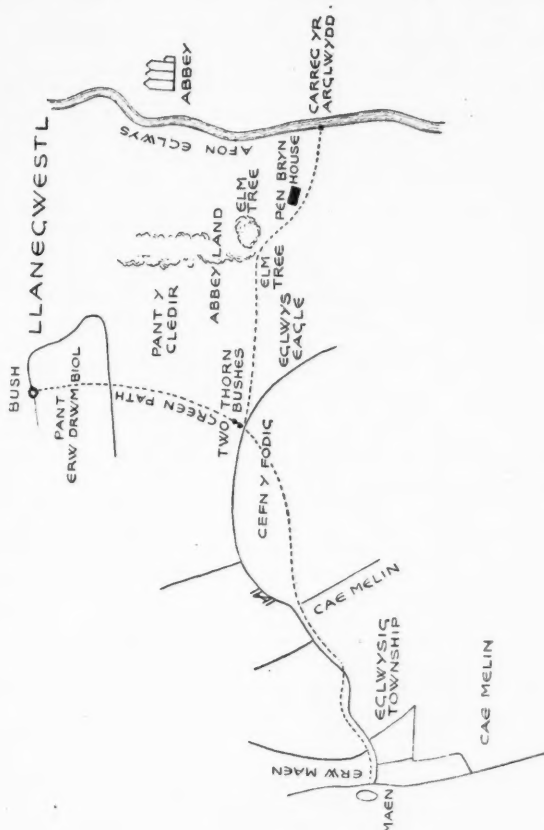
C. WILKINS, F.G.S.

VALLE CRUCIS.—The accompanying plans, one relating to the immediate neighbourhood of Valle Crucis, and the other to the meeting-



place of the hundreds of Bromfield and Chirk, and to the township of Eglwyseg, are taken from an old survey book now in the possession of my friend, Mr. Edward Hughes, of Wrexham a member of our Association. Mr. Hughes readily gave me permission to make tracings of the plans, and to place them at the disposal of *Archæologia Cambrensis*. The surveys were taken on October 31st, 1791, and are particularly interesting for the *carneddau*, *meini*, and stones

marked on them. As to the names, I have reproduced the exact spelling given in the survey, so far as those names are still discernible. But, in respect of spelling, there are some obvious



mistakes. Who the surveyor was is not clear. He may have been the "Edward Edisbury" whose name is written on one of the leaves; but, more probably, Mr. Edward Edisbury was merely a former owner of the survey book.

Wrexham.

ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

THE SUBMERGED TOWN OF HAWTON.<sup>1</sup>—Though locally spoken of as a town, it seems probable that Hawton was merely what we should call an insignificant village. Visitors who hear vague traditions in these parts of the "submerged town" must not run away with the idea, as some have done, that they are listening to a half-mythical tale, like that of *Cantred y Gwalod*, which is said to have been overwhelmed, in remote, quite pre-historic, times, by the waters of Cardigan Bay, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Aberystwith. No: Hawton had a real existence, and that at no very remote period. Its site, now covered by the waves, must have extended inland towards the north-east, pretty close to St. Ishmael's Church. At least two Carmarthen gentlemen possess old maps on which this town or village is distinctly marked. Mr. C. E. Morris, solicitor, has two such maps, one by Saxton, and both belonging apparently to the year 1690, or a little later. Mr. Rowland Browne, another Carmarthen solicitor, who is also Mayor of Kidwelly, has two or three sets of county maps of about the same period, one being a second or later edition of Speed. The first, we believe, dates back to 1610 or 1612. On all these we have Hawton plainly set out.

On the western side of the railway, near St. Ishmael's, there was, within living memory, a green field which remained dry ground during ordinary tides. Some Ferryside men, such as Mr. John Williams of California (as his neighbours name him), say they can remember in boyhood chasing rabbits there. All round this shore the sea has long been gaining on the land at such a rate that the disappearance of a village built on the margin of the water could easily be accounted for, without inventing a catastrophe to explain how it happened. However, there are extant certain printed documents which go far to confirm the local tradition that the catastrophe really occurred.

There was reprinted, some years ago, in the *Western Mail* newspaper, a graphic account of a great storm and inundation which temporarily destroyed and almost submerged considerable portions of Bristol, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea, Llanstephan, Laugharne, and tracts of country adjoining those places. Hawton is not, indeed, mentioned, but it was probably not of much note, and we have, moreover, no account of the terrible event from anyone who was likely to know much of this locality. Besides, we learn that Llanstephan and Laugharne close at hand suffered greatly. Now, a difficult question arises here. Is it likely that Hawton perished at this time? The inundation occurred in 1606, and we do not hear of anything like it subsequently. It has been said that the place appears on maps as late as 1690, or later. There are two theories which may help to explain the discrepancy in dates, and the reader is free to choose between them or reject both. The greater portion of Hawton may have been swept away in 1606, and the gradual alteration which thereafter took place in the coast-line would easily account for the disappearance of the rest. Again, is it not possible that the

<sup>1</sup> This note has been inserted at the request of Prof. John Rhys, and we need therefore make no excuse for reprinting it from *The Welshman*.—Ed.

work of destruction was completed in 1606, and that the map-makers went on copying from their predecessors in the trade? Gentlemen who drew maps in London two hundred years ago would not be likely to have a minute knowledge of every little alteration caused by storms on the shores of South Wales.

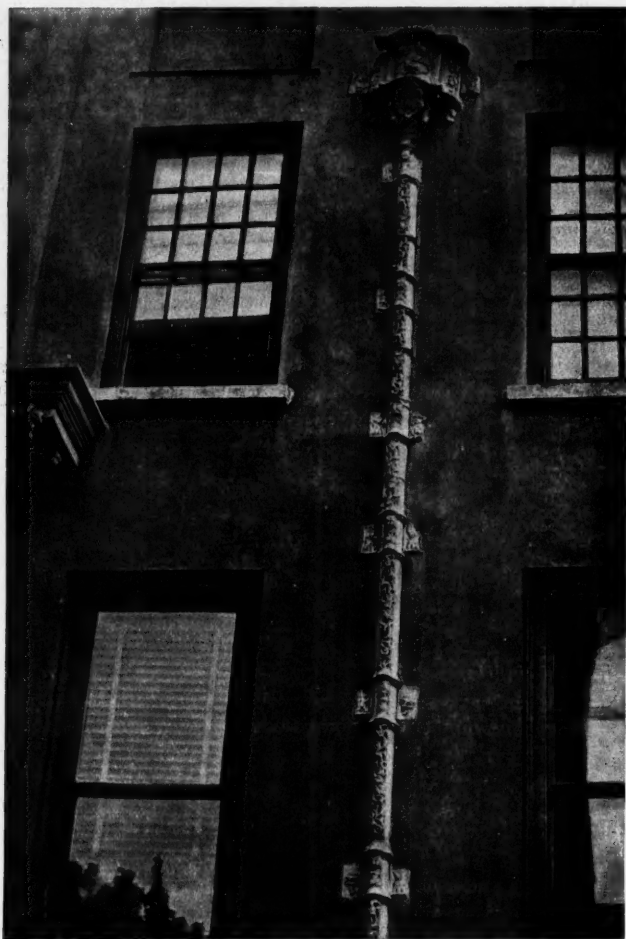
It appears to be an unquestionable fact that this storm of 1606 was of a very extraordinary kind, inasmuch that the inundation is believed to have been wholly or mainly the result of a violent volcanic disturbance which burst forth at that time in the bed of the sea, extending up the Bristol Channel and all through Carmarthen Bay. So far as our researches go, it would seem that all eye-witnesses agree in stating, not only that the agitation of the sea was terrible beyond expression, but also that the waves were mingled with volumes of flame. Clergymen made it the subject of sermons, and scholars wrote of it in the pamphlets and reviews of the time, describing how the sea, "having the appearance of mountains of fire," rushed in landwards, "swifter than any greyhound could run." At first, people felt in their terror that the end of all things was at hand. "In less than five hours' space," we are told, "most parts of these countreys [Gloucester, Somerset, and the coast of South Wales], especially the places which laye lowe, were all overflowed, and many hundreds of people, both men, women, and children, were then quite devoured by those outrageous waters."

Very near where the village must have stood, the sands at low water are covered in places with large, rough stones. The fishermen, who called these rugged tracts "scars," used to say that the stones came from the ruined buildings of the lost town. Mr. John Williams says he was told by the late Sir Roderick Murchison that the scars represent glacial deposits of the ice age. About the scars, one often sees exposed quantities of buried trees, looking almost like petrified timber. There was evidently a forest of oak here at some time, but whether it existed or not down to the submergence of Hawton is a question which we must leave others to solve.

Often, when the tide is out, the visitor will be able, a little below St. Ishmael's, to trace the course of what appears to have been a pitched causeway, running out seaward for a mile or so. But this is not the sole vestige of the lost town which remains to us. On several occasions—and once or twice of late years—when exceptionally heavy tides had receded, temporarily carrying with them a large part of the sand that ordinarily covers the beach, several intelligent inhabitants of Ferryside and neighbourhood have traced remains of the walls of numerous houses so plainly, that the size and form of the rooms in many of them could be ascertained. The masonry was apparently of a rather modern character, and by no means rude; and this accords with the evidence of the maps, which bring down Hawton to comparatively modern times. There is a place in Gower called Hawton, and it is possible, not to say probable, that our lost town was built and inhabited by some of the race—said to be of Flemish origin—that still occupy the peninsula of Gower and the southern part of Pembrokeshire.—*The Welshman*, June 2nd, 1900.



**RAINWATER PIPE AT LLANELLY.**—The highly ornamental and beautiful example of old lead work here illustrated is still to be seen at



Ornamental Leaden Rainwater Pipe and Head at Llanelly.

the former residence of the Stepney family (now used as the estate offices) at Llanelly. The photograph of the rainwater pipe was



taken for Sir Arthur Stepney at the request of Mr. T. H. Thomas, R.C.A. Illustrations of other leaden pipes and pipe-heads will be found in Mr. W. R. Lethaby's *Leadwork*, pp. 139 to 148. The production of artistic lead work has become almost an extinct handicraft, though attempts are being made to revive it. Any specimens which exist should be carefully treasured as precious possessions.

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THE TRESISSILT IDOL.—The piece of sculpture here illustrated



The Tresissilt Idol.

appears to be of soapstone, and has been greatly mutilated. The following letter was received with the photographs :—

“ 2, Montpellier Parade, Cheltenham,

July 20th, 1897.

“ DEAR MR. ALLEN,—I send you the photographs of the little idol, which I hope may be of use and interest. It was dug up on the cliffs at *Tresissilt*, a farm belonging to the Harries family, situated about five miles south-west from Fishguard, near St. Nicholas. I think it was discovered prior to 1850. I have been

told that it is likely to be a Phœnecian idol. I think I told you this when you were here, but I believe you asked me to repeat it when writing.

"We go down (D.V.) to Pembrokeshire next week, and I hope we may meet there during the summer,

"With kind regards,

I am, yours sincerely,

E. E. F. HARRIES."



The Tresassilt Idol.

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### Reviews and Notices of Books.

AN ANTIQUARIAN SURVEY OF EAST GOWER, GLAMORGANSHIRE By Col. W. LL. MORGAN, R.E., President Royal Institution of South Wales. London: Chas. J. Clark, 36, Essex Street. Strand, 1899.

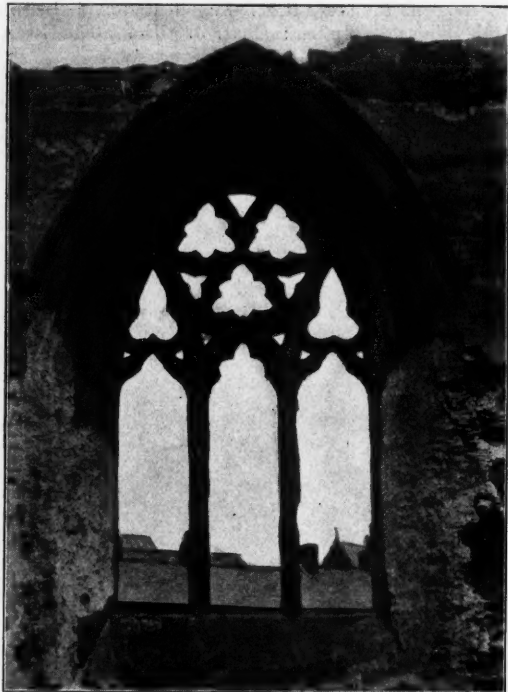
FEW districts offer a field of greater interest to the archæologist, the ethnologist, and the historian, than that of Gower; and it has been happy in having two residents to take up its story in the east and



Base of Cross, Llangavelach, near Neath.

west respectively. The Rev. J. D. Davies, M.A., Rector of Cheriton and Llanmadoc, gave us, in 1887, the first part of his *History of West Gower*, and now Col. Morgan has supplied that of *East Gower*. The standpoint of the two authors is somewhat different, and each has its special value, while both have much in common. Mr. Davies may be described as the literary, Col. Morgan as the practical, historian. The former has built mainly on the evidence of books and documents, the latter has brought a skilled

eye, as a Royal Engineer, to bear upon the remains with which he has had to deal; and there is a freshness and an independence in his method which appeals to our sympathy, even when it fails to secure conviction. The original intention, he tells us, was simply to give "an antiquarian survey of the country, and to refer the description of any particular place to the accounts published in



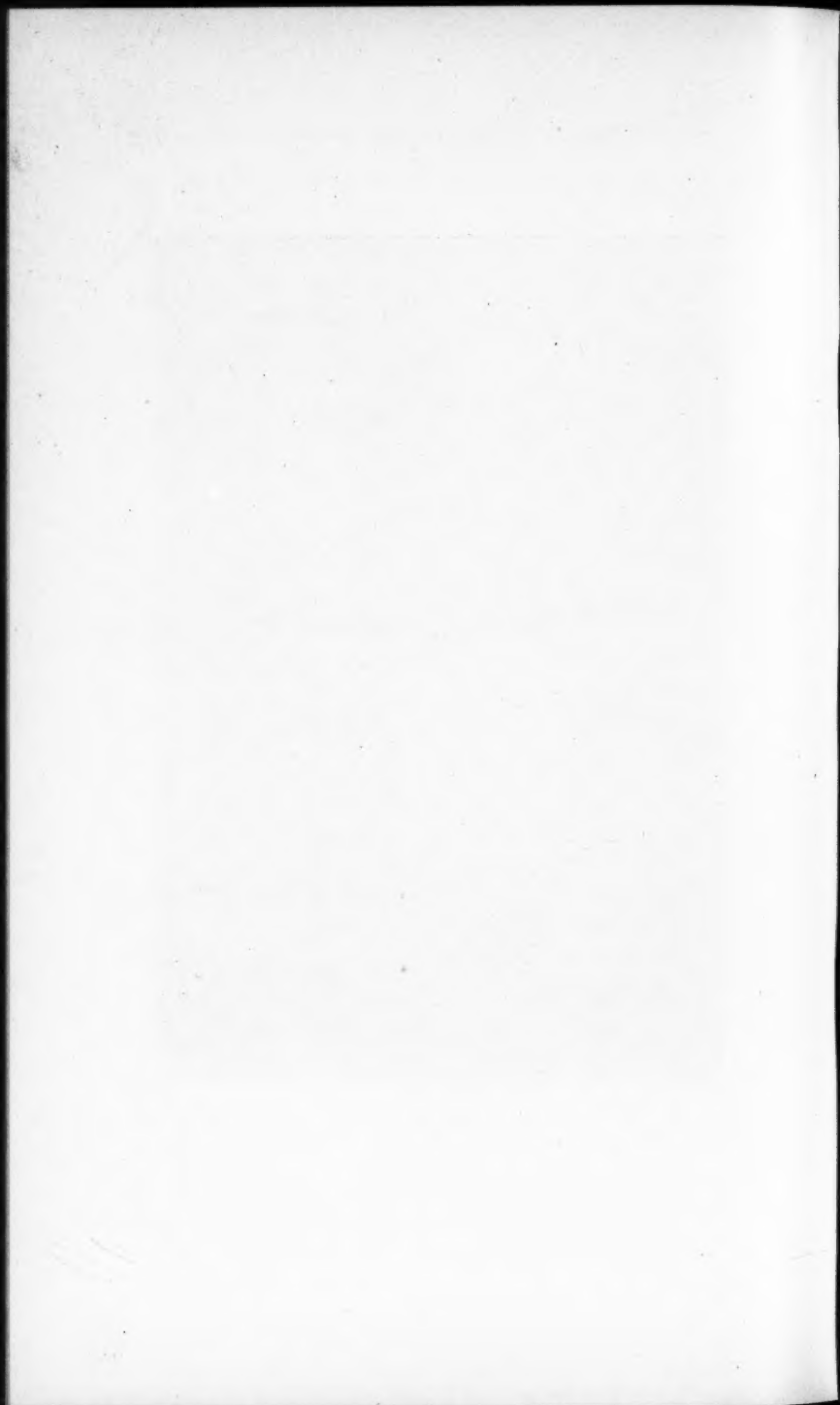
Decorated Window, St. Mary's, Swansea.

books and documents:" a very useful service to the historian and the student supplied with an ample library, but of little use to the general reader; and we are all the more grateful to him for having altered his plan, when we learn that, "with few exceptions East Gower was an unknown land," and that there was no account to be obtained in any publication, not even a guide-book, of the great mass of the numerous antiquarian remains in those parts.

Col. Morgan has, however, given us lists of the different types of



Sculptured Stone, Gellyonen.





Maen Hir, Llansamlet.







antiquarian remains in which the district abounds: e.g., Neolithic, Bronze Age, maenhir, cromlechs, stone circles, cairns, earthen tumuli, Roman remains (roads, camps, finds, coins) ecclesiastical remains (sites recorded in the *Book of Landâf*), sculptured stones, existing churches on old sites, brasses, effigies, monumental stones, ruined chapels, holy wells, religious houses; military remains (camps prior to the Conquest and time of Conquest; castles, sites of battles), and manor houses, the bare enumeration of which shows what a rich field there has been to work upon. Three maps, showing the location of the remains, megalithic, military and ecclesiastical respectively, are most useful in giving a bird's-eye view of their relative positions. A "List of Books relating to Swansea and East Gower" is added. Col. Morgan describes the district parish by parish, and prefixes to each a table of the locality, object, and references to existing accounts, with occasional remarks. In his treatment he passes lightly through those which have been previously described, except where he has some new matter to impart or a different theory to offer; but he goes fully into those which have not been already recorded. He takes nothing for granted, but sees and examines each object carefully, and we feel that we can trust his descriptions; and indeed nothing seems to escape him, except the correcting of the proofs, for we have noticed a good deal of want of care in this direction.

It is unnecessary, nor indeed would space allow, to quote from a work which we hope our members will procure for themselves; but, as archaeologists we cannot but sympathise with the disappointment expressed (p. 124) on the destruction of the old church of St. Mary's Window, Swansea, and the sweeping away of a link that so visibly bound the church of the present with the past; but if for some reason unknown to us it was a necessity—and it would seem, from the large and munificent support it received, that there must have been—we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that its features have been fully described and illustrated by our author, and so survive and are perpetuated. The illustrations throughout are excellent, and form quite a feature in the survey. The appendices, on the name of Swansea and the ethnography of Gower, with a handy index, complete the volume; which is a definite addition to archaeological literature, and will prove a most helpful companion to the antiquary, and the visitor who wishes to combine with the genial atmosphere of Gower a knowledge of the multiform remains of the past that face him in every direction.

We are indebted to Col. Morgan for the loan of the illustrations which accompany this review.

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THE CEFN COCH MSS: Two MSS. of Welsh Poetry, written principally during the Twelfth Century. Edited by the Rev. J. FISHER, B.D. Liverpool: J. Foulkes, MDCCCXCIX.

MR. FISHER has proved himself so competent a Welsh scholar by his learned articles on "The Welsh Calendar" and "The Private Devotions of the Welsh in Days Gone By," that we opened his new book with eager expectation: partly because of the variety of the material it contains, and still more from his ability to make old writings vivid with interest. In his Preface, indeed, he tells us that the two MSS. here reproduced are "almost entirely collections of poetry, and for the most part by North Wales writers;" and "that, apart from all poetical merit, they contain much valuable matter of an historical character, which, in the hands of the painstaking student, could be made to throw very considerable light upon Welsh family histories, and the social life of Wales generally, from at least the sixteenth century." This, indeed, is the chief recommendation of the MSS.; but we are a little disappointed at the limited area of the family histories, and at the meagreness of references to the stirring events of national life, and to the great men of the period which they embrace. From the large number of poems addressed to the Hughes' of Gwerclas, who represented one of the Barons of Edeyrnion, we infer that the MS. once belonged to that house, or at least to their domestic bard. But the most voluminous contributor was Captain Thomas Price, the eldest son of the noted Dr. Elis Price, of Plas Iolyn. Other bards whose poems are given range from Dr. Sion Kemp, or Kent, and Davydd ap Edmwnd, down to Archdeacon Edmwnd Prys, the translator of the Psalms into the twenty-four Welsh metres. Remembering that Edmwnd Prys was one of those who assisted in the translation of the Bible into Welsh, we naturally looked among his poems for some information about the great men of that work, but found none; he does not even mention them. The only allusion among all the bards is the amusing, but well-known, dialogue between Sion Tudur and his horse, when he proposed to visit Bishop Richard Davies at Abergwili (p. 191):—

"Carria fardd vwch Caerfyrddin  
Ar gais gael aur a gwin  
i dy Esgob dewis coeth  
Dewi drwy stad didrwst doeth  
Abergwili brig aelwyd  
Aber beirdd ai bir ai bwyd  
blyssiais i mewn blassus wart  
gwledd wresog Arglwydd Risiar!"

Nor do we find any notice of such a national event as the Spanish Armada, though the Captain does give a curious bilingual account

of one of his marauding adventures with a multilingual crew ("Cowydd i ddangos heldring a tu i wr pan oedd ar y mor") :—

"Dilynais diwail ennys  
y dwr i Spaen ar draws byd  
tybio ond mudo ir mor  
y trowswn wrth bob trysor."

But we do find an interesting "Cywydd i yrru yr Eryr at brydyddion i neges," in which Thomas Price enumerates his contemporary bards,<sup>1</sup> and hits off cleverly their characteristics. The list is a long one, and includes nineteen names. And what he has done here for the bards, he does in another poem for his lay friends (p. 30), and follows it up by an elegy on the second generation: "Marwnad irail tō or cymdeithion da" (p. 34). And there is a curious list of towns through which he sends a "Llygoden i Gymru yn gennad o Lundain": such as Heigad, Saintabon, Fircid, Dwnsierst, Frimisiem, which we leave our readers to exercise their ingenuity upon in identifying.

Mr. Fisher's "Preface" and "Notes" are brief and to the purpose, and Mr. Foulkes, the publisher, has done his part well.

<sup>1</sup> Edmwnd Prys, Huw Lewys, Sion Tudur, Simwnt Fychan, Owen Gwynedd, Sion Philip, Rhys Cain, Huw Machno, Sion Mowddwy, Dafydd Matthew, Huw Pennant, Ivan Tew, Edward Brwynllys, Rhisiart Philip, Dafydd Goch, Lewis Dwnn, Morus a Thomas o Benllyn, Edward ap Ralph o Glwyd a Robert Ifan.

# CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

*Treasurer's Account of Receipts and Payments for the Year ended December 31st, 1899.*

## RECEIPTS.

1898, December 31st:

	£.	s.	d.
To Balance in hand	131	14	0
English and Foreign Subscriptions	68	5	0
North Wales Subscriptions	105	0	0
South Wales Subscriptions	178	10	0
The Marches Subscriptions	16	16	0
Dividend on Consols	6	19	2
Sale of Back Numbers.	100	3	2

£607 7 4

## PAYMENTS.

1899, March 22nd:

	£.	s.	d.
By Editor, Salary and Disbursements (5 Quarters)	54	10	0
Mr. A. E. Smith, Illustrations	105	1	0
Bedford Press, Printing	165	9	10
Mr. C. J. Clark, Binding	1	13	0
Mr. David Nutt, Storage	6	0	0
Messrs. Thurgood and Marlin, Rent	9	7	6
Congress of Archæological Societies	2	0	0
Treasurer, Postage	1	11	10
Messrs. H. Williams, Photographs	0	15	3
Mr. T. Owen, Printing Circulars	0	4	6
Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co., Index	2	12	9
General Secretary for North Wales, Salary and Disbursements	17	9	6
General Secretary for South Wales, Salary and Disbursements	8	17	6
Bank Charges	0	11	1
Cheque Book	0	2	0
Balance	231	1	7
	<u>£607</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>

J. LLOYD GRIFFITH, *Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct by

D. E. THOMAS,

C. H. DRINKWATER.

May 2nd, 1900.



Cambrian Archaeological Association.

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*Programme of the Arrangements*

FOR THE

FIFTY-FOURTH  
ANNUAL MEETING,

WHICH WILL BE HELD AT

MERTHYR-TYDFIL,

GLAMORGANSHIRE,

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1900,

AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.



## **PRESIDENT.**

THE RIGHT HON. LORD WINDSOR.

## **PRESIDENT-ELECT.**

THE RIGHT HON. LORD ABERDARE.

## **LOCAL COMMITTEE.**

*Chairman.*—JOHN HERBERT JAMES, Esq., 3, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

E. WM. CORBETT, Esq.	- Pwll y pant, Cardiff.
Dr. DAVIES	- Bryn Golwy, Aberdare.
Mrs. DAVIS	- Bryntirion, Merthyr Tydfil.
C. H. GLASCODINE, Esq.	- Cae Parc, Swansea.
C. H. JAMES, Esq.	- 64, Park Place, Cardiff.
C. R. JAMES, Esq.	- National Liberal Club, London.
FRANK T. JAMES, Esq.	- Panydarrew House, Merthyr Tydfil.
Rev. J. E. JENKINS	- Rectory, Vaynor.
EVAN JONES, Esq.	- Ty Mawr, Aberdare.
JOHN JONES, Esq.	- Glannant House, Merthyr Tydfil.
Rev. HOWEL KIRKHOUSE	- Cyfarthfa Vicarage.
Rev. DANIEL LEWIS	- The Rectory, Merthyr Tydfil.
Lt.-Col. D. R. LEWIS	- Panydarrew House, Merthyr Tydfil.
E. P. MARTIN, Esq.	- Dowlais.
Col. W. L. MORGAN, R.E.	- Brynbriallu, Swansea.
W. MORGAN, Esq.	- Pant, Dowlais.
LL. REYNOLDS, Esq.	- Old Church Place, Merthyr Tydfil.
GEO. SEABORNE, Esq.	- Brynheulog, Hengoed, Cardiff.
T. H. THOMAS, Esq., R.C.A.	- 45, The Walk, Cardiff.
JOHN VAUGHAN, Esq.	- Merthyr Tydfil.
JOHN WARD, Esq., F.S.A.	- Public Museum, Cardiff.
D. W. JONES, Esq.	- Merthyr Tydfil.
H. LLOYD, Esq.	- Victoria Street, Merthyr Tydfil.
E. DAVIES, Esq.	- Machen House, Newport.
B. FROST, Esq.	- High Street, Merthyr Tydfil.
Rev. A. E. WYKES	- 61, Thomas Street, Merthyr Tydfil.
J. HAMSON, Esq.	- <i>Merthyr Express</i> Office.

## **HON. LOCAL TREASURER.**

W. GRIFFITHS, Esq., Pencaemawr.

## **HON. LOCAL SECRETARIES.**

C. WILLIAMS, Esq., F.G.S., Springfield, Merthyr Tydfil.

W. EDWARDS, Esq., H.M.I.S., Courtland House, Merthyr Tydfil.

## **GENERAL SECRETARIES OF THE ASSOCIATION.**

Rev. Canon R. TREVOR OWEN, F.S.A., Langedwyn, Oswestry.

Rev. C. CHIDLOW, M.A., Llawhaden Vicarage, Narberth.

## EXCURSIONS.

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### TUESDAY, AUGUST 14th.—EXCURSION No. 1.

#### GELLIGAER.

**Route.**—Members will assemble in the MARKET SQUARE at 9 A.M., and be conveyed by carriage to GELLIGAER (10 miles south-east of Merthyr); going by Morlais Castle, Dowlais, and Capel Brithdir, and returning through Llancaich.

Total distance, 28 miles.

On the outward journey stops will be made at MORLAIS CASTLE (*Medieval Fortress*), 3 miles north of Merthyr; CAPEL BRITHDIR (*Inscribed Stone and Small Church*), 9 miles south-east of Morlais Castle; CAPEL GWLADYS (*Ruins of Ancient Church*), 4 miles south of Capel Brithdir; and GELLIGAER (*Medieval Church and Roman Camp*), 2 miles south of Capel Gwladys.

On the return journey a stop will be made at LLANCAICH (*Tudor Mansion*),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile south-west of Gelligaer, and 9 miles south-east of Merthyr.

LUNCHEON will be provided at Gelligaer, at 1.30 P.M.

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### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15th.—EXCURSION No. 2.

#### LLANTRISANT.

**Route.**—Members will assemble at ST. TYDFIL'S CHURCH at 9 A.M., to inspect the *Church* and *Three Inscribed Stones*. At 10 A.M. they will proceed on foot to the Taff Vale Railway Station, and will be conveyed by train to PONTYPRIDD.

MERTHYR	...	...	dep. 10.30 A.M.
PONTYPRIDD	...	...	arr. 11.5 A.M.

From PONTYPRIDD the members will be conveyed by carriage to LANTRISANT and CASTELL COCH, returning again to Pontypridd through the Taff Vale, and thence back to Merthyr by train.

PONTYPRIDD	...	...	dep. 6.9 P.M.
MERTHYR	...	...	arr. 6.52 P.M.

Total distance by rail 22 miles, and by road 16 miles.



On the outward journey to CASTELL COCH a stop will be made at LLANTRISANT (*Church and Castle*), 5 miles south of Pontypridd; ST. CAWRDRAF'S (*Ruins of Monastery*),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of Llantrisant; CAPEL LLANILTERN (*Church and Inscribed Stone*), 3 miles south-east of St. Cawrdraf's; and at Castell Coch (*Mediæval Castle Restored by the Marquis of Bute*), 4 miles north-east of Capel Llaniltern.

On the return journey, no stops will be made.

LUNCHEON will be provided at Llantrisant, at 1 P.M.

### THURSDAY, AUGUST 16th.—EXCURSION No. 3.

#### YSTRADFELLTE.

**Route.**—Members will assemble in the MARKET SQUARE at 9 A.M., and be conveyed by carriage to YSTRADFELLTE, 12 miles north-west of Merthyr, going through Hirwain, and returning by Aberpergwm to GLYN NEATH RAILWAY STATION, whence the members will be conveyed back to MERTHYR by train.

GLYN NEATH	...	...	dep. 6.6 P.M.
MERTHYR	...	...	arr. 7 P.M.

Total distance by road 25 miles, and by rail 14 miles.

LUNCHEON will be provided at Ystradfellte.

On the outward journey stops will be made at BEDD-Y-GWYDDEL (*Cross made in turf on hill-side*), near the Dynevor Arms Inn, 3 miles west of Merthyr; VEDW HIR (*Inscribed Stone removed from Penymynydd, Ystradfellte*) 1 mile south-west of the Dynevor Arms Inn; YSTRADFELLTE (*Church*) 9 miles north-west of Vedw Hir; CASTELL COCH (*Mediæval Fortress*), 1 mile north of Ystradfellte; and the MAEN MADOC (*Inscribed Stone on the line of the Sarn Helen*), 2 miles north-west of Castell Coch.

On the return journey, a stop will be made at ABERPERGWM (*Residence of G. H. J. Williams, Esq., F.S.A.*), 9 miles south-west of the Maen Madoc, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile north of Glyn Neath Railway Station.

### FRIDAY, AUGUST 17th.—EXCURSION No. 4.

#### CARDIFF.

**Route.**—Members will assemble at the Station of the G. W. and Rhymney Joint Line, at 8.45 A.M., and be conveyed by train to Cardiff.

MERTHYR	...	...	dep. 8.55 A.M.
CARDIFF	...	...	arr. 10.12 A.M.



On arrival at CARDIFF, the following objects of interest will be inspected on foot in the order given: *Cardiff Castle; the Black Friars; the Grey Friars; the Church of St. John the Baptist; the Free Public Museum; and the Town Hall.*

Members will assemble at the London and North-Western and Rhymney Railway Station, Crockherbtown, at 4 P.M., and be conveyed back to Merthyr by train.

On the return journey, a stop will be made at CAERPHILLY 8 miles north of Cardiff, and 14 miles south-east of Merthyr.

CARDIFF	...	...	dep. 4.15 P.M.
CAERPHILLY	...	...	arr. 4.30 P.M.
CAERPHILLY	...	...	dep. 6.24 P.M.
MERTHYR	...	...	arr. 7.10 P.M.

The Caerphilly *Castle*, which is  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile north of the Railway Station, will be visited on foot.

LUNCHEON will be provided at DOROTHY CAFÉ, at 1.30 P.M.

## EVENING MEETINGS.

### MONDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1900.

A meeting of the *Committee of the Association* will be held in the Committee Room, Town Hall, at 8.0 P.M., to receive the reports of the officers, and to transact other business.

### TUESDAY, AUGUST 14TH, 1900.

A *Public Meeting* will be held in the Town Hall, at 8.0 P.M., at which the President will deliver his Inaugural Address.

At the conclusion of the President's Address, Papers will be read on Glamorganshire Antiquities and History.

### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1900.

On this day there will be no evening meeting.

### THURSDAY, AUGUST 16TH, 1900.

The *Annual General Meeting of the Association* will be held at 8 P.M. in the Town Hall, to receive the Report of the Committee, to elect Officers and Members, and to fix upon the place of meeting for 1901.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17TH, 1900.

A *Public Meeting* will be held in the Town Hall at 8 P.M., at which Papers will be read on Glamorganshire Antiquities and History.

After the conclusion of the Papers, votes of thanks will be proposed to those who have assisted in promoting the success of the Merthyr Meeting.

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#### **Lodging Accommodation.**

The principal hotels in Merthyr are the "Castle," the "Bush," and "Bentley's Central."

A list of lodgings and tariff of prices may be obtained from the Hon. Local Secretary.

Members are requested to make their own arrangements for securing rooms beforehand.

#### **Admission to the Association, and its Excursions and Meetings.**

The Annual Subscription to the Association is One Guinea, payable on the 1st of January, which entitles members to receive the Journal (issued quarterly) and to attend all meetings of the Association.

Non-members will be allowed, with the approval of the Local Secretaries of the Meeting and General Secretaries of the Association, to join the Excursions on payment of £1 1s., to admit all *bonâ fide* members of one family residing together; 12s. to admit a lady and gentleman, and 7s. 6d. to admit a single person.

#### **Public Meetings.**

The meetings held on Tuesday and Friday evenings are open to non-members on payment of 1s. each person. The Annual General Meeting of the Association is not open to the public, and reporters for the press are not admitted.

#### **Tickets.**

All persons who take part in the proceedings must be provided with a general ticket of admission for the week, bearing the name and address of the holder, and a number to correspond with the number on the tickets for the excursions. The general ticket must be exhibited, and the tickets for the Excursions given up when required.

**Members and others who propose to attend the Merthyr Meeting are specially requested to make early application for tickets to the Rev. C. Chidlow, stating which of the Excursions they desire to join.**

The Committee of the Association invite members and others to contribute papers to be read at the Evening Meetings, on subjects of interest connected with Welsh archaeology or history, more especially if relating to Glamorganshire; and also to assist in describing objects visited during the Excursions.

The following communications have already been promised to be read at the Evening Meetings:—

- "Early Celtic Monasteries," by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, M.A.
- "Some Parallels between Indian and Celtic Institutions," by the Rev. G. Hartwell-Jones, M.A.
- "The Van," by J. S. Corbett, Esq.
- "The Battle of Hirwain Wrgan," by C. H. Glascodine, Esq.

To be read on the spot during the excursions:—

- "Roman Remains at Cardiff Castle," by John Ward, Esq., F.S.A
- "Morlais Castle," by W. Morgan, Esq.
- "Gellygaer Camp," by C. H. James, Esq.
- "Llancaiach House," by C. Wilkins, Esq., F.G.S.
- "Llantrisant Castle," by J. S. Corbett, Esq.
- "Castell y Mynach," by J. S. Corbett, Esq.
- "Castell Coch (Ystradfellte)," by Col. W. L. Morgan, R.E.
- "Llandaff Cathedral," by Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff.
- "The Black Friars and Grey Friars Monasteries," by C. B. Fowler, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

All general communications to be addressed to

The Rev. C. CHIDLOW, M.A.,

Lawhaden Vicarage, Narberth, South Wales.

and communications relating to local matters to

C. WILLIAMS, Esq., F.G.S.,

Springfield, Merthyr Tydfil;

or W. EDWARDS, Esq., H.M.I.S.,

Courtland House, Merthyr Tydfil.

**NOTE.**—This Programme is subject to revision. An Illustrated Programme compiled by the Rev. C. Chidlow, with the assistance of local antiquaries, and edited by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., will be issued before the meeting.

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